

## Kohl Calls U.S. Visit 'Noble'

Hails Reagan Offer to Visit German Graves

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl described President Ronald Reagan on Thursday as "a friend of our people" for agreeing to lay a wreath next month at a German military cemetery. The chancellor gave no hint that he intended to release the U.S. leader from his commitment to visit the cemetery.

Mr. Kohl told the Bundestag: "I find it most regrettable that this great man, who is a friend of the Germans, has encountered considerable difficulties because of this envisaged noble gesture."

"Let me state this as a German and as the German chancellor," he continued, his voice cracking, "I am grateful to him for the attitude he has once again demonstrated."

Mr. Kohl spoke during a debate that was meant to review the first two years of his coalition's four-year parliamentary mandate; but the debate was dominated by the controversy over the Reagan itinerary.

The president has come under sharpening pressure in the United States to renounce the May 5 stop at the cemetery in Bitburg because of 49 SS combat troops are among its dead.

Of the 49 SS soldiers named there, the chancellor said, "32 were younger than 25 when they died. Their short lives are much shorter than the space of time that has elapsed since their deaths. Today we are discussing on both sides of the Atlantic the fate of SS soldiers who died 40 years ago."

Mr. Kohl added: "I do not venture to judge those who experienced all the horror and barbarity of the Third Reich at Auschwitz, Treblinka and Bergen-Belsen, who are unable to forget those occurrences, what they suffered and what their next of kin suffered, and who are unable to forgive."

The opposition Social Democrats' parliamentary leader, Hans-Joachim Vogel, said that, because of the Christian Democratic chancellor's intransigence, "one embarrassment has been piled upon another."

"You are responsible," Mr. Vogel said, "not the American president."

The Social Democrats put forward a resolution regretting that U.S.-West German relations and "regard for Germans in the entire world" had been damaged by the government's preparation of the visit. The resolution, which did not call for canceling the Bitburg stop, was defeated, 262-155.

The leftist Greens party submitted its resolution that said the Bitburg agenda "had correctly and /or/ unately produced a wave of international outrage, particularly in the Jewish, Israeli and American public." It demanded that the Bitburg stop be eliminated. The resolution was defeated, 398-24.

The figure of 49 SS graves was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Pentagon Is Investigating 45 Contractors

By Wayne Biddle  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's inspector general says that 45 of the 100 largest military contractors in the United States are under criminal investigation by the Defense Department.

The official, Joseph H. Sherick, told members of the investigations panel of the House Energy and Commerce Committee on Wednesday that "anybody who quotes me as saying things are good needs their bolts tightened."

Mr. Sherick was appointed to head the Pentagon's oversight activities two years ago after Congress established the post.

Mr. Sherick, discussing the issue of improper overhead expenses billed against government contracts, characterized the industry's attitude as "we stole it fair and square." He recommended that David S. Lewis, chairman of the General Dynamics Corp., and Gordon E. MacDonald, the company's chief financial officer, be debarred from military work.

After the hearing, General Dynamics issued a statement saying: "As far as we are concerned, there are no grounds whatever for suspension or debarment of either the company or of its senior executives."

The investigations subcommittee (45) been examining the billing of overhead expenses, which are those not incurred directly in the delivery of a warship or aircraft, to the Defense Department by General Dynamics. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



## Soviet and U.S. Veterans Remember Linkup on Elbe

The Soviet and U.S. forces linked up 40 years ago this week at Torgau on the Elbe river, above. Some of the veterans from both sides celebrated the anniversary on Thursday, including William Robertson of California, left with glasses, and Alexander Silvaschko of the Soviet Union. Page 4.

## Reagan Says U.S. Stands at Crossroad on Budget Cuts

By David Hoffman  
and Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, declaring that the United States cannot "stay on the immoral, dead-end course of deficit spending," has appealed to the public to support a budget plan by Senate Republicans that would cut next year's deficit by \$52 billion.

In the first nationally televised address from the Oval Office of his second term, Mr. Reagan said the economic gains of the last few years were at stake in the Senate budget votes this week.

"All our progress, all the good we've accomplished so far, and all our dreams for the future could be wrecked if we do not overcome our one giant obstacle," he said.

Mr. Reagan warned that he would veto any tax increase and said he could not compromise further on defense spending. He called instead for a large number of cuts in domestic programs, including the elimination of some activities, calling it unfair in many instances to ask some citizens to finance benefits for others.

These budget cuts for the next fiscal year are in some cases more far-reaching than those the president won in 1981 in his first months in office.

He also defended a proposed limit on Social Security cost-of-living adjustments as a necessary sharing of the burden.

"We stand at a crossroads," Mr. Reagan said. "The hour is late, the task is large, and the stakes are momentous." He quoted President John F. Kennedy's call of 1961: "Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country."

The televised appeal came as the Senate was preparing to begin voting Thursday on the compromise worked out between the White House and Senate Republicans after Congress rejected Mr. Reagan's first budget proposal.

White House officials said the first roll call of votes would be critical because it would determine whether the proposal would hold together or be picked apart by interest groups. Regardless of the outcome, legislation passed by the Republican-controlled Senate (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Campus Anger at Apartheid Grows in U.S.

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On college campuses across the United States thousands of student protesters took over administration buildings, boycotted classes and held teach-ins, rallies and marches demanding that their schools end investments in companies doing business in South Africa.

At the University of California at Los Angeles, 200 protesters occupied a campus building, following a demonstration Tuesday by more than 2,000 students, many bearing placards with slogans like "Apartheid Kills" and "Divest Now." In Albany, New York, two dozen chanting students staged a sit-in at the business office of the State University of New York's central administration building.

The "National Anti-Apartheid Protest Day," organized by a coalition of student groups, was the latest of numerous indications of a tentative and somewhat limited resurgence of student activism at American colleges and universities this spring. For the first time in many years, campuses are stirring to calls to take a stand on the political and social issues of the day. The coalition estimates that protests were organized on more than 70 campuses.

Thus far, most of the attention has been focused on Columbia University, where on April 4 student protesters barricaded a campus building demanding the university get rid of \$32.5 million in investments in companies doing business in South Africa.

The Columbia protest is scheduled to end Thursday, without the students having achieved their stated goal. But on other campuses from California to Wisconsin to Massachusetts, rallies, marches and sit-ins on issues ranging from South African divestment to Central America and nuclear disarmament have broken out and are still in progress.

Students protested Wednesday at Harvard, the University of Louisville in Kentucky, Oberlin College in Ohio, San Jose State University in California and the University of Wisconsin, among other schools.

Those activities contrast sharply with the popular image, developed in the mid-1970s, of university campuses as passive bastions of conservatism and of students as self-absorbed and exclusively career-oriented. Talks with students (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Gould Collection Paintings Sell for \$32.6 Million

By Souren Melikian  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Fifty-six paintings and drawings from the collection of the late Florence Gould, most of them by Impressionists and early 20th-century masters, were sold Wednesday night at Sotheby's for \$32.6 million. It was the highest total for one person's collection ever achieved at a single auction session.

Much of the money from the sale will be donated to the American Hospital in Paris in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Gould. She was the widow of Frank J. Gould, the heir to a U.S. railroad fortune, and the daughter of Maximilien Luce, a French publishing magnate in the United States. Mrs. Gould died in February 1983 at age 87.

The sale, which included record prices for works by four painters, illustrated the continuing strength of the market where major works of art are concerned. But there were no surprises.

The two most important paintings sold within the expected price bracket. Van Gogh's "Paysage au Soleil Levant," painted at Saint-Remy in southern France in November 1889, went for \$9.9 million, including the 10 percent commission.

The landscape was painted six months after Van Gogh's admission to St. Paul's Hospital at Saint-Remy as a mental patient.



Van Gogh's "Paysage au Soleil Levant" went for \$9.9 million at the auction in New York of paintings owned by the late Florence Gould. Sales totaled \$32.6 million.

In a letter written to a friend, the painter Emile Bernard, the artist described the painting as "the sun rising over a field of young wheat: lines fleeing away, furrows in the soil."

rising over a field of young wheat: lines fleeing away, furrows in the soil. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## In the Shadows of Summits, Former Leaders Find a Spotlight

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune



Helmut Schmidt, left, the former West German chancellor, with Jacques Chaban-Delmas, former prime minister of France, at a session Thursday of the InterAction Council.

PARIS — That journalistic cliché, a club of elder statesmen, exists: 30 former leaders of their countries are holding a shadow summit in Paris to formulate some wisdom for their successors at the economic summit, opening in Bonn on May 2.

"We may be the world's most exclusive club," said Jacques Chaban-Delmas, a former French prime minister. "Even the French Academy takes applications for membership; we don't."

Called the InterAction Council, the group of former government leaders has an illustrious roster. Active members include Takeo Fukuda of Japan, Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, James Callaghan of Britain, Malcolm Fraser of Australia, Giulio Andreotti of Italy, Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal, Adolfo Suarez of Spain and Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada. The council also includes former leaders from Yugoslavia and other East European countries, from the Pacific basin and from North Africa.

Most operated on the liberal side of the political spectrum, and corridor conversations are full of nostalgia for the 1970s when they held high office and when détente, development and international cooperation seemed to flourish.

Officially, the council denies its members share any ideological color or even a feeling that summity is not what it used to be. The council's purpose, according to Mr. Chaban-Delmas, a founding member, is "to draw our successors' attention to major issues which they may neglect under the pressure of day-to-day business."

Like other high-powered old-boy networks such as the Trilateral Commission, the Bilderberg conference or the forums sponsored by former U.S. presidents, the InterAction Council helps its members, who are unpaid, to maintain contacts and visibility that help qualify them as consultants and lecturers.

Council members are aware they could be viewed as warhorses who refuse to go to pasture. "Some people call us 'has-beens,' but we think of our successors as people training on the job to join our club," said a participant.

Some expect to return to power: the council's only woman, Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, is a leading contender to become Portugal's next president. If she does, she will have to leave the club — an alumnus that the InterAction Council would try to sway with its views.

At council meetings, timed to precede the annual economic summits, members try to agree on a few key recommendations on issues they fear are being overlooked, then fan out to lobby world leaders.

For example, this year the council is emphasizing the international debt crisis: While the debt is not a high priority for the Bonn economic summit, it remains a catastrophic and urgent problem for the poorest debtor countries.

The council shuns lengthy reports — "They have a habit of gathering dust," Mr. Chaban-Delmas said — and stresses "action," that is, personal contact.

Last year, council members, in the weeks prior to the London economic summit, met most of the partici-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

## U.S. House Kills Proposals to Aid Anti-Sandinists

By Steven V. Roberts  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has dealt President Ronald Reagan's Central American policy a stinging setback by killing attempts to provide renewed aid to guerrillas fighting the Nicaraguan government.

While the decision Wednesday night was a serious defeat for the Secretary of State George P. Shultz compares Central America and the Vietnam War. Page 3.

president, leaders from both parties said it was too early to tell whether the issue was dead for the rest of this fiscal year.

[The Nicaraguan government, in response to the House vote, announced two conciliatory gestures Wednesday night, the Los Angeles Times reported from Managua. The Sandinist regime set a May 2 departure date for 100 Cuban military advisers and promised to arrange pardons for 107 prisoners charged with "counterrevolutionary crimes."]

[The government had announced plans for the Cubans' departure Feb. 27 but had not set a date. The regime said that there are 800 Cuban advisers in Nicaragua, but Washington put the number at about 3,000. The prisoner release is a new development, but the announcement gave no other details.]

In Washington, before the final vote, the House had adopted, by a vote of 219-206, an amendment drafted by moderate Democrats that provided \$14 million in aid to the rebels but did not assist the rebels directly. But when it came up for final action, liberals and conservatives joined forces to bury the bill, by a vote of 303-123.

In the closest vote of the day, an amendment backed by the White House that would have provided \$14 million in direct, nonmilitary aid to the rebels lost at the last second by a vote of 215-213.

Jim Wright of Texas, the majority leader, said the aid requests "became a victim of two extremes. A

lot of liberal Democrats didn't want anything and the Republicans acted in a fit of pique."

The House decision came in the face of a vigorous campaign by Mr. Reagan to renew financing of the rebels, whom he has praised as "freedom fighters."

But that argument failed to persuade members who are increasingly alarmed that Mr. Reagan's policies in Central America could lead to deepening American involvement in the region and the use of combat troops.

[Late Wednesday night, the White House issued a statement that said President Reagan was "deeply disappointed" by the outcome in the House. Agence France Presse reported from Washington.

[The president said the move "damages national security and foreign policy goals," and added, "I intend to return to the Congress again and again to seek a policy that supports peace and democracy in Nicaragua."]

The next legislative step is uncertain. The Senate adopted legislation Tuesday night providing \$14 million in non-military aid to the rebels, but since the House approved no comparable bill a conference between the two chambers cannot be held.

The aid as issue Wednesday was only for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. Mr. Reagan has requested \$28 million for the next fiscal year, and the battle over that request could begin in the next few months.

Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts and the speaker of the House, warned Wednesday that Senate Republicans could still try to resurrect aid for the rebels by attaching it to other legislation. Asked if the issue was over for this year, Mr. O'Neill said, "I wish it were, but it isn't."

### Rebel Criticizes House Vote

A Nicaraguan rebel leader assailed Thursday the House rejection of aid as a "Communist victory." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

## Karami Agrees to Stay After Moslems Confer

United Press International

BEIRUT — Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon has withdrawn his resignation after a reconciliation conference of Lebanese Moslem leaders that was set up by Syria.

The Syrian first vice president, Abdel Halim Khaddar, said in Damascus after the two-conference ended Wednesday night that Lebanese ministers had agreed to withdraw their resignations.

Shortly after the agreement was reported, clashes with heavy machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades broke out on Beirut's Green Line, which divides the city's Christian and Moslem sectors. The fighting continued Thursday.

All ministers who resigned withdrew their resignations and all agreed to participate in cabinet meetings, the rightist Christian Lebanese radio said. The resignation of the prime minister had threatened to bring down the entire government.

Mr. Karami and Salim al-Hoss, the minister of education and labor, offered their resignations last week to protest street battles in West Beirut. The fighting ended with the defeat of the Sunni militia by Shiite and Druze militias.

Mr. Karami said later that he would lead a caretaker government until the future of the nine-member coalition cabinet had been resolved. Sub Mr. Karami and Mr. Hoss attended the Damascus meeting.

Meanwhile, Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, arrived in Beirut on Thursday from Cyprus for talks with President Amin Gemayel.

In a statement after the talks, Mr. Murphy said, "We had nearly two hours of talks about my trip in the region, the situation in the area, developments in Lebanon and Lebanese-U.S. relations. We support all efforts made to restore peace and stability to his country, which is very dear to us."

### Moslems Reach Compromise

Christopher Dickey of The Washington Post reported earlier from Damascus.

In anticipation of a major fight against Israeli-backed forces in southern Lebanon in the next few weeks, the Lebanese Moslem factions agreed on a compromise to end their recent confrontations.

According to participants in the Damascus meeting, the Syrians emphasized the need for Lebanese unity as the final stage of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon approaches. The intent is to resist Israeli attempts to establish a bor-

der buffer patrolled primarily by Christian Lebanese that Israel has armed.

The Syrian argument for unity, said Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Lebanese Druze Moslems, was: "Forget about West Beirut because we are expecting big events in the Bekaa and Sidon."

Mr. Jumblatt said that if Israeli-armed Christian militias attempted to assert control over the Bekaa Valley south of the strategic look-out post at Mount Barak as Israeli troops pull back, there would be "terrible bloodshed."

A Moslem communiqué Wednesday night emphasized the need for a united Lebanese government, including Christians as well as Moslems, and called for an end to the sectarian divisions of Lebanese politics.

Syria has pressed for the formation of a nonsectarian, unified Lebanese government. Syria has demonstrated a decisive influence on Lebanese politics in the past two years, and it has about 40,000 troops stationed in Lebanon.

But even for Syria, achieving a semblance of unity among the Lebanese Moslems required the making of a complex — and still unstable — formula for patrolling the streets of West Beirut.

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## U.S. to Ask Summit Partners To Offset American Slowdown

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President Ronald Reagan will seek a pledge from West European and Japanese leaders at their summit meeting in Bonn next week to stimulate their economies to offset the slowdown in the growth of the U.S. economy, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said Thursday.

Mr. Baker said that Europe could ease or eliminate obstacles to growth in domestic financial and labor markets, while Japan should accelerate elimination of import barriers to stimulate demand and consumption in its economy.

The administration "hopes that the slack in the United States will be picked up by Europe and Japan," without creating new inflation, Mr. Baker said in an interview by satellite from Washington with reporters in the six countries, other than the United States, involved in the summit meeting. He ruled out urging new government spending programs, however, or what he described as "pumping up the economy by artificial means."

The Treasury secretary said Mr. Reagan would be pointing to his efforts to reduce the U.S. federal budget deficit by spending cuts, and that they would represent Washington's contribution to promoting economic growth.

Mr. Baker also said Mr. Reagan would seek a pledge from other summit participants to designate 1986 for the start of new trade liberalization negotiations.

Mr. Baker emphasized that the administration would be seeking to avoid confrontation with summit partners from West Germany, Britain, France, Japan, Italy, Canada and the European Community Commission. The EC member countries, led by France, have declined to agree to start trade talks next year, but they have agreed on preparatory meetings.

There will be "no ganging up on anybody," Mr. Baker said. According to U.S. officials, that meant that the administration has eased away from its earlier suggestion, expressed privately, that West Germany should accelerate tax cuts totaling 20 billion Deutsche marks (\$6.4 billion) planned for 1986 and 1988. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government has firmly rejected the suggestion.

"I seriously doubt that the president will lecture Helmut Kohl, or anybody else, on precisely what actions they should take to stimulate their economies," another administration official said in Washington.

The agenda for the May 2-4 meeting will be kept informal and flexible, U.S. and European officials said, with discussions among the leaders expected to cover political, security, environmental and Third World issues, as well as economic problems.

French officials said Wednesday that President Francois Mitterrand would present a plan to combat famine and drought in Africa. It calls for the financing of two satellite ground stations, improved transportation of relief food supplies and intensified research on grain production in arid zones south of the Sahara.

The French plan, along with other aid programs currently under way in Africa, will get "considerable attention," the administration official added.



President Ronald Reagan speaking from the White House.

## Reagan Says U.S. Stands At Crossroads on Budget

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comes to Washington, it won't amount to a hill of beans if government won't curb its endless appetite to spend," the president said.

The compromise package would end or phase out 20 government programs, including such popular ones as the railroad subsidy to Amtrak. It would provide for major cuts in 40 other programs, ranging from export subsidies to college students, and largely freeze the rest of the government's domestic accounts.

The plan would allow for 3 percent growth above inflation for defense spending. The deficit would be reduced from a projected \$227 billion to \$175 billion next fiscal year, and would decline to a projected \$95 billion by fiscal 1988.

Mr. Reagan made brief mention of the reduced Social Security cost-of-living adjustment in the Senate plan. The new formula would provide raises of 2 percentage points less than inflation for each of the next three years, but with a minimum annual increase of 2 percent. This is roughly half what current law would provide, under the administration's current economic projections.

The Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, applauded the speech, which he had sought. "It was tough stuff," he said, "just what we needed."

In the Democratic response to Mr. Reagan's speech, the Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, accused the president of breaking promises to the elderly, imposing the burden of sacrifice unevenly, and of undermining the future of the country by shortchanging education and research.

"To be blunt about it, the president has not offered a solid financial plan for America's future," Senator Byrd said.

He said that Mr. Reagan, in five years, "doubled the national debt, doubled the debt that it took 39 presidents almost 200 years to accumulate. He is the biggest spending president of all time."

Mr. Byrd said that "it is simply not fair, not right, that Social Security recipients are asked to sacrifice, and middle-income families are asked to sacrifice, and farmers are asked to sacrifice, and yet the largest, richest and most powerful corporations in America are permitted to get a free ride."

Mr. Reagan had said that "the burden will not be great if all of us help carry the load," adding that "our veterans, disabled workers and retired citizens have earned their benefits. They deserve an adequate and dignified standard of living, and we will never renege on that pledge."

Senator Byrd said "there are those who would have you believe that the Democratic response to the deficit problem is to raise your taxes. Democrats will actually oppose a personal income tax increase." However, he did not rule out a minimum tax on corporations, which some Democrats on Capitol Hill have been discussing.

Mr. Reagan used familiar arguments to counter demands for slower growth in the defense budget.

"The Soviets are far more dangerous today than during the '50s and '60s, periods in which we devoted far more to our defense" relative to the size of the economy, he said. The 3 percent growth above inflation provided for in the Senate compromise "is the rock-bottom level we must maintain for effective deterrence to protect our security," he said.

Mr. Reagan said the Senate plan would "require canceling some programs" and "some nonessential military bases may be closed or cut back. But mainly we will continue to identify and eliminate waste and crack down harder on excesses in contract costs."

The administration has displayed growing sensitivity to charges of waste in Pentagon programs, and Mr. Reagan said Wednesday night that "padding of expense accounts, overcharging for weapons, profiteering at the expense of the public — these should be, and will be, prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law."

## Paper Says Soviet To Ration Vodka

PARIS — The Kremlin is preparing to ration vodka and take other radical steps to curb what it considers to be a national drinking problem, the principal Russian-language newspaper for Soviet emigres said Thursday.

Russkaya Mysl, a weekly based in Paris, said that the Soviet authorities planned to announce the measures May 10 but that details had been given in advance to certain press officials.

Vodka will be available only under a system of ration coupons, the report said. The Kremlin also plans strict enforcement of laws now often ignored, that ban the distillation of home-produced alcohol, the newspaper reported.



The collection of the Italian designer "Rocco Barocco" and the Knapp label with its creations in silk, suede and leather.

KNAP - 34, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE

## Paris Delays Nationhood Referendum For Noumea

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France on Thursday withdrew a proposal to hold a referendum in the fall on independence in its Pacific territory of New Caledonia, pushing back the planned vote until after French legislative elections next year.

The Socialist government had advanced a plan calculated to give New Caledonia a special status of semi-independence in association with France by the end of this year after a scheduled referendum in the territory in September. French conservative parties supported a campaign against independence, accusing the Socialists of encouraging a militant minority of separatists.

Announcing the postponement, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius said that a referendum on self-determination would be held by the end of 1987, allowing time for "a wager on the good sense" of all parties to succeed.

A major military base will be established in New Caledonia, he said, underscoring France's determination to maintain its strategic role in the Pacific and to enforce the provisions of protecting minorities in the eventual new constitution for New Caledonia. The base will provide facilities for troops, aircraft and nuclear submarines.

The government's decision about New Caledonia will be viewed by French opposition parties as a political retreat. But political commentators had predicted the postponement, saying that the Socialist government hopes that the issue will fade before national parliamentary elections a year from now.

Since a contested local election in New Caledonia in November, the issue has damaged the government politically in France. Violence, in which 20 persons have died, has continued on the island between militant Melanesian secessionists and French settlers opposed to independence.

The government risked seeing its plan defeated if it proceeded with the referendum proposed for September by its special delegate to New Caledonia, Edgard Pisani. Polls indicate that a referendum would produce an anti-independence majority of settlers and other non-Melanesian immigrants.

Under the new timetable, the problem will have to be handled by a new French government after next year's elections, which polls indicate will be won by conservative parties.

Mr. Fabius, who announced the plan after a special cabinet meeting Thursday, said that four regional councils would be set up in New Caledonia to handle some local administration. This move is apparently designed to provide political experience for the indigenous Melanesians.

Promising that French aid, which already is the island's main source of revenue, will be increased, Mr. Fabius called for tolerance on all sides in New Caledonia.

## Kohl Praises Reagan Visit

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two more than had originally been listed by Theo Hallet, the mayor of Bitburg. Mr. Hallet said a review had uncovered two extra grave sites. The mayor said that only one officer was among the SS dead.

Mr. Hallet did not identify the dead men's Waffen SS units. But a spokesman for the Popular Association for the Care of German War Graves, which assembled the roughly 2,000 bodies at Bitburg after the war, said they were principally from the 2nd SS Panzer Division and the 10th SS Panzer Division.

Since the outcry that followed the administration's announcement April 11 that Mr. Reagan would visit Bitburg, U.S. officials have been frantically checking the background of the dead out of fear that some of the involved in the Malmédy massacre on Dec. 17, 1944, during the Battle of the Bulge.

According to the U.S. Army's official history, at least 66 American prisoners were gunned down by troops of the 1st SS Panzer Division south of the Belgian town of Malmédy; 69 others were murdered at two other sites by the same unit during the Germans' doomed offensive into the Ardennes forest.

The War Graves' association maintains that most of the bodies regrouped at Bitburg were from units that fought near the Luxembourg frontier and not farther north in Belgium.

The official U.S. researchers are known to have consulted documents in West Berlin on Nazi war crimes. According to a source close to their investigation, they have uncovered information on "two or three" SS men buried at Bitburg who appeared to have been in the 1st Panzer Division, but they were said to have died before the Malmédy massacre.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Denies Report on Mengele Search

WASHINGTON (AP) — The director of the United States Marshals Service on Thursday labeled as "absolutely untrue" reports that marshals have been sent to Paraguay and Europe to search for a Nazi war criminal, Josef Mengele.

Stanley E. Morris confirmed that the Marshals Service has been brought into the Justice Department's investigation into the whereabouts of Mr. Mengele, who would be 74 if still alive, and who has been believed to be hiding in Paraguay.

The role of U.S. marshals, he said, has been to gather and share information with other law enforcement agencies, including those in West Germany and Israel, Interpol in Paris, and with the Simon Wiesenthal Center on Holocaust Studies in Los Angeles.

"What we're doing is to assist others," Mr. Morris said. "We're doing the basic police work necessary on a cold trail."

### Yelena Bonner Seeks Review of Exile

MOSCOW (AP) — Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist, has asked officials for a review of her case, sources say. She was sentenced to five years of internal exile last summer for slandering the state.

Mrs. Bonner and Mr. Sakharov have been in forced exile in Gorki, 250 miles (400 kilometers) east of Moscow. The city is closed to foreigners. The sources, who spoke to Western journalists Tuesday on condition of anonymity, said that Mrs. Bonner had sent a letter to the President of the Supreme Soviet asking that her term of internal exile be reviewed. The Presidium has the authority to review and revise sentences.

### Guerrilla Suspect Arrested in Italy

ROME (Reuters) — Vittorio Antonini, suspected of playing a major role in the 1981 kidnapping of U.S. Brigadier General James L. Dozier, was arrested Thursday, police said.

The police said that Mr. Antonini, 29, also a suspected leader of the Red Brigades guerrilla group, was arrested during a raid on a house 40 kilometers (25 miles) from Rome. Police said several Red Brigades documents were found in the house, including leaflets claiming responsibility for the kidnapping of General Dozier, who later was released unharmed in a raid by the authorities.

Mr. Antonini has already been sentenced in absentia to 26 years in prison for his alleged part in the kidnapping. He also faces several murder charges, including the killing of two police officers.

### U.S. Says Iran May Use Chemical Arms

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The State Department has expressed concern that Iran may have developed an arsenal of chemical weapons to use in retaliation against Iraq.

"We are aware that Iran has been seeking to develop a chemical weapons capability," said Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman, "and it may now be in a position to use such weapons."

In the last 15 months, the United States has twice accused Iraq of using mustard gas and nerve gas against Iranian forces. Wednesday was the first time that Washington has said that Iran might also be preparing to use such weapons. The two countries have been at war for almost five years.

### Iraq Says It Attacked Targets in Gulf

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq said Thursday that its aircraft attacked and hit two large naval targets — an Iraqi tanker for tankers — near Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island in the Gulf.

Iraq also claimed to have attacked a naval target on Wednesday. There has been no confirmation of either attack.

### 10 Killed in Caste Warfare in India

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Rival mobs angered, over government caste policies, clashed with swords and stones Thursday and threw acid at each other in the western state of Gujarat. Police said 10 people had died and at least 25 had been wounded.

Those deaths raised to 68 the number of people killed in the last three months in Gujarat, the Press Trust of India, the domestic news agency, reported. The fighting had pitted upper-caste Hindus and lower castes, Hindus and Muslims, and rioters and police.

Officials said the death toll was likely to go much higher because 24 people were reported missing after clashes Monday between Hindus and Muslims in a labor camp near the state capital of Ahmedabad. That fighting left 5,000 homeless.

### Sudan Restores Relations With Libya

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Sudan's new military government has announced the nation's first major foreign policy shift by restoring diplomatic relations with Libya after a four-year break.

A statement issued in the capitals of Khartoum and Tripoli, Libya, said the decision emphasized "the need to confront all the challenges and dangers of imperialism and Zionism aimed at the present and the future of the Arab nation."

### For the Record

Prime Minister Nduko Mwaia of Zambia was removed Thursday by President Kenneth Kaunda who said he would be made an ambassador. The new prime minister is Kebby Musokwanya, who is still in his 30s and holds the education and culture portfolio.

The first port call to China by U.S. warships since 1949 has been downgraded from an aircraft carrier battle group to Spruance class destroyers, the Far Eastern Economic Review reported Thursday. (AP)

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, arrived Thursday in Warsaw to attend a Warsaw Pact summit conference. It is his first trip abroad since he assumed power last month. (Reuters)

The last major league baseball pitcher to win 30 games, Denny McLain, 41, was sentenced to 23 years in federal prison Thursday in Tampa, Florida, for racketeering, extortion, bookmaking and cocaine possession. Mr. McLain won 31 games, against 6 losses, for the Detroit Tigers in 1968. (UPI)

## Gould Collection Paintings Auctioned for \$32.6 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

rows rising up high into the picture toward a wall and a row of lilac hills. The white sun is surrounded by a yellow glow halo.

The buyer, who was identified by a spokesman for Sotheby's only as an American private collector, was believed to be A. Alfred Taubman, chairman and owner of Sotheby's.

The other museum-quality painting, a portrait in oils on board painted by Toulouse-Lautrec in 1895, established a record for the artist when it was bought at \$5.28 million. The name of the buyer was not disclosed.

Two other records were established. Early in the sale, a painting of a vase of flowers by Gustave Courbet, who preceded Impressionism, was sold for \$1.21 million. Camille Pissarro's "Rue de la Citadelle, Pontoise," dated 1873 and the view of a street in a provincial town under snow, was sold for \$850,000.

A remarkable price, although not a record, was paid for an outstanding early landscape by Jean-Baptiste Camille Corot. Entitled "Rome: Ile de Saint Barthelemy," it was painted on paper laid down on canvas during Corot's first trip to Italy. It illustrates the artist's feel for light and shadow, which he retained later in his Roman period. Considered by many the masterpiece in that style, it went for \$850,000.

In contrast, there were a number of disappointments. Half the paintings sold under the lowest estimates, including Corot's "Vue du Pincio, Rome," which immediately followed the sale of his other painting and sold for \$200,000.

A good portrait of Madame Juliette Pascal, painted by Toulouse-Lautrec in 1887 and seen in many exhibitions, was sold for \$450,000 against an estimate of \$600,000 to \$800,000. A pastel by Degas, "Trois Dancuses," interesting for its composition of three girls standing at the top of a room with a big slanting expanse coming down toward the viewer, went for \$1.1 million against an estimated \$1.25 million to \$1.75 million.

This was a favorite picture of the late Georges Wildenstein, the dealer in whose office it hung until his death. Daniel Wildenstein, a devoted friend of Mrs. Gould, who had always wanted the painting, sold it to her only after his father's death.

Another disappointment was a still life done by Manet in 1882. The hammer went down at \$300,000 against an estimate of \$400,000 to \$500,000.

Only three lots, representing 2 percent of the total, remained unsold. These failures were not due to any cooling of the market but reflected the exaggerated estimates put on nearly all the paintings following an extensive promotional campaign. Including traveling exhibitions and parties, the Sotheby's spokesman said, the campaign cost \$1 million.

This resulted in a highly attended sale — Douglas Dillon, Stavros Niarchos and Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza were among those in the room — but not in the enthusiasm on which the auction house apparently had counted on. Given the indifferent quality of many paintings, the overall result could be considered brilliant, even if overheard as likely to leave Sotheby's a minimal profit.

The gain in prestige remains in doubt. The wild expectations generated by the deluge of press releases, conferences and such went unfulfilled.

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**PUBLICATION JUDICIAIRE**

**AUDIENCE SOLENNELLE DE LA COUR D'APPEL  
DE LYON DU 20 DECEMBRE 1984**

LA COUR

Statuant en exécution d'un Arrêt de la Chambre Commerciale de la Cour de Cassation du 12 octobre 1983.

**REÇOIT** la Société CELINE en son appel, ses défenses et ses demandes.

**REFORMANT** le Jugement déferé, dit mal fondée l'action en imitation frauduleuse de la Société HERMES concernant la marque déposée initialement par la Société CELINE sous le numéro 195.486, enregistrée sous le numéro 824.106, déposée à nouveau le 24 septembre 1984 sous le numéro 715.382 et enregistrée sous le numéro 1.277.007.

**DÉBOUTE** la Société HERMES de ses demandes aux mêmes fins concernant les marques déposées le 24 septembre 1984 par la Société CELINE sous les numéros 715.375 et 715.379, enregistrées sous les numéros 1.277.002 et 1.277.006.

**CONDAMNE** la Société HERMES à payer à la Société CELINE la somme de 100.000 F à titre de dommages-intérêts.

**CONDAMNE** la Société HERMES à payer à la Société CELINE la somme de 15.000 F en application de l'article 700 du nouveau Code de Procédure Civile.

**ORDONNE** la publication du présent Arrêt, par extraits ou résumés, dans cinq journaux ou périodiques aux frais de la Société HERMES pour un montant de 55.000 F.

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## BRIEFS

**From Mengele Search**  
The director of the United States Secret Service, "absolutely untrue" reports that the FBI is still alive, and who has been

he said, has been to gather information on the whereabouts of the fugitive. The FBI is still alive, and who has been

**Seeks Review of**  
Boerner, the wife of Andre D. Boerner, is seeking a review of the five years of internal exile in the Soviet Union.

**Arrested in Italy**  
Antoni, suspected of playing a role in the assassination of Generalissimo Franco, was arrested during a raid on a house, including leaflets and other materials.

**Use Chemical**  
The State Department has developed an arsenal of chemical weapons.

**Targets in**  
Iraq said Thursday that it was targeting a naval target on Wednesday.

**Warfare in**  
Iraq said Thursday that it was targeting a naval target on Wednesday.

**Relations With**  
Sudan's new military government has a major foreign policy shift.

**Painting**  
for \$32.6 million.

**Water down, oil up**  
Offshore oil production can be boosted by injecting seawater into the oil-bearing rock, raising the pressure and so lifting the oil.

**But the water must be germ-free.** Sulfate-reducing bacteria would otherwise turn the oil 'sour', causing severe corrosion of the oil-handling equipment and piping.

**Sterilizing the water with ultraviolet (UV) light is the method accepted today.**

## Delay Sought In Deciding U.S. Sanctions On Pretoria

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, seeking to contain pressure in Congress from both Republicans and Democrats for economic measures against South Africa, has submitted a bill that would increase aid to that country's majority black population but put off any decision on sanctions for two years.

The bill marks the start of a major battle between the administration and Congress over U.S. policy toward South Africa and its system of racial segregation, or apartheid.

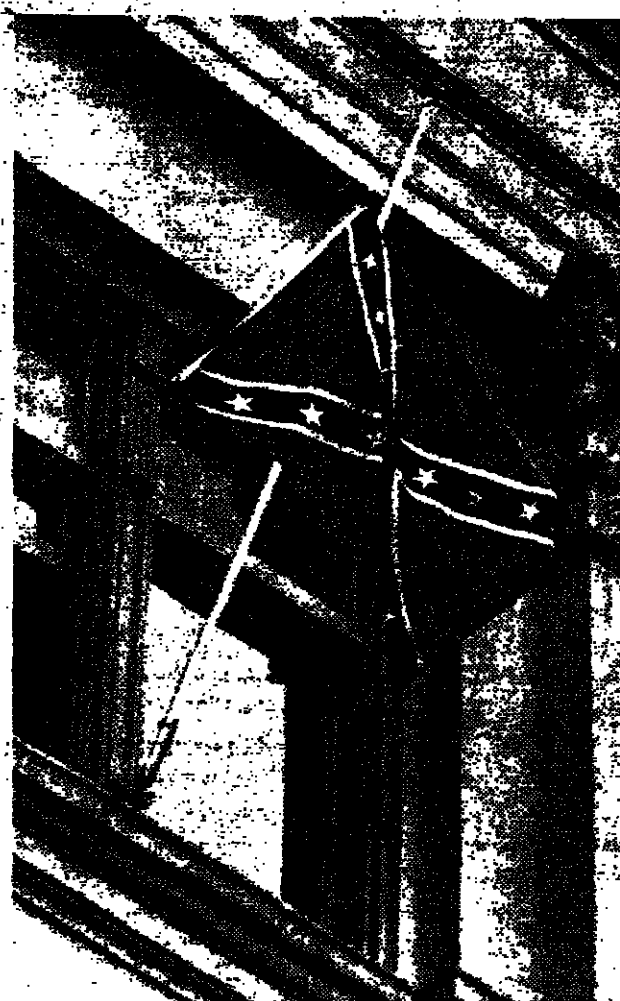
At the same time, the administration sent the chief architect of this policy, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday to present reasons why economic sanctions would be "counterproductive." Mr. Crocker argued that sanctions were "precisely the wrong signal to send" at a time when South African policies are "changing more than ever."

The administration measure would give the president until March 1987 to determine whether the South African government has made "significant progress" toward abolishing the pass laws restricting the movement of blacks, allowing unrestricted union rights for blacks, an end to the migrant labor system and an improvement in housing.

If the determination were negative, the president would have to recommend sanctions to Congress. These include bans on new commercial investment, bank loans, the importation of gold Kruggerands or the sale of computers to the South African government.

The latest bill also would set up a \$15-million scholarship fund for blacks, mandate that all U.S. companies operating in South Africa ensure equal treatment for Africans, and direct the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corp. to help finance companies owned by blacks.

**16 Accused of Treason**  
Sixteen members of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front were formally charged with treason Thursday, United Press International reported from Durban, South Africa. The trial is due to begin May 20 in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court.



Confederate flag still flies in many places in the South.

## U.S. South Is Furling Flag Long After Defeat

By William E. Schmidt  
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — For the first time in years, the mammoth Confederate battle flag did not fly this spring in front of the Kappa Alpha fraternity house at Auburn University.

Amid complaints that the banner is a symbol of racism and an affront to blacks, the president of the Alabama school, James Martin, banned the display of the 20-by-40-foot (6.08-by-12-meter) flag during the fraternity's annual celebration of Old South Week.

One hundred and twenty years after General Robert E. Lee surrendered to the North's General Ulysses S. Grant, the flag that once led Confederate armies into battle continues to be an object of emotion and sometimes anger in this region of the United States.

Many Southerners defend it as a proud emblem of their antebellum heritage. Others insist it is a bloody shirt waved in the faces of blacks.

Two months ago, The Atlanta Constitution newspaper, in an editorial that generated angry responses from many readers, argued that the Stars and Bars should be removed from the field of the Georgia state

flag, where it had been placed in 1956 by defiant state lawmakers reacting, in part, to the rising tide of civil rights protests across the region. The newspaper described the state flag as an "intentional insult" to black citizens.

In Alabama, blacks sued nine years ago to have the Confederate flag taken down from atop the flagpole outside the state capitol in Montgomery, where it had been ordered placed by a segregationist governor, John M. Patterson.

At the University of Mississippi, two years ago, black and white students faced off in an angry confrontation over the Confederate flag, leading university officials to declare an end to its use as the school's official emblem.

At Auburn, members of Kappa Alpha, a fraternity based largely in the South and founded in 1865 in reverence of Lee, were angered by Mr. Martin's decision.

But forbidden from unfurling the big flag, they decked their houses with dozens of smaller Confederate flags, donned Rebel uniforms and spent much of the week dashing around campus cutting loose the Rebel yell.

## Shultz Links Central America and Vietnam War

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz warned Thursday that U.S. failure to continue fighting Communism in Central America could lead to the same results as the U.S. pullout from Vietnam.

His views were in sharp contrast to earlier administration attempts to avoid comparing the two situations.

Mr. Shultz made his remarks in a speech commemorating the 10th anniversary of the fall of South Vietnam on April 30, 1975. The speech came a day after President Ronald Reagan's proposals for aid to the guerrillas in Nicaragua were rejected in Congress.

In his speech, Mr. Shultz said: "Vietnam and Central America — I want to tackle this analogy head-on. Our goals in Central America are like those we had in Vietnam: democracy, economic progress and security against aggression."

"Broken promises. Communist dictatorship. Refugees. Widened

Soviet influence, this time near our very borders. Here is your parallel between Vietnam and Central America," he said.

"Can we afford to be naive again about the consequences when we pull back, about the special ruthlessness of Communist rule?"

Warning that "the litany of apology for Communism and condemnation for America and our friends is beginning again," Mr. Shultz said: "Do the American people really accept the notion that we, and our friends, are the representatives of evil?"

Asked whether Mr. Shultz was advocating an increased U.S. role in Central America, a State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, said: "I am not going to interpret the secretary's speech. It has to stand on its own."

Mr. Shultz said the rebels in Nicaragua "deserve our support." "They are struggling to prevent the consolidation and expansion of Communist power on our doorstep," he said.

"Those who assure us that these dire consequences are not in prospect are some of those who assured us of the same in Indochina before 1975," he said.

"How many times must we learn the same lesson?" he said.

He declared that "the larger lesson of the past decade is that when America lost faith in herself, world stability suffered and freedom lost ground." And he pledged: "This must never happen again."

Speaking at the State Department, with hundreds of employees listening, Mr. Shultz said the "cost of failure was high" in Vietnam.

"The price was paid, in the first instance, by the more than 30 million people we left behind to fall under Communist rule. But America, and the world, also paid a price."

"For a time, the United States retreated into introspection, self-doubt and hesitancy," he said. "Some Americans tended to think that American power was the source of the world's problems."

## Sandinist Visits Foe: An Archbishop

Obando, Named a Cardinal, Symbolizes Resistance to Ortega

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — When news reached here Wednesday that Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo is to become a cardinal, one of the first to pay respects was the prelate's most powerful adversary, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra. The courtesy call at the bishopric by Mr. Ortega, who wore the olive uniform of the Sandinist revolution and drove his own black jeep, was a sign of Archbishop Obando's key political role in this country even before Rome announced his ascension to cardinal. Observers forecast that with the new mark of respect from Pope John Paul II, Archbishop Obando's visibility is likely to increase in coming months as Mr. Ortega deals with the Nicaraguan church hierarchy and its opposition to his Sandinist government.

Archbishop Obando, who has headed the Managua diocese since 1970, has become a formidable leader of the internal opposition, using his strong personal popularity and the deep Catholic faith of many Nicaraguans in his struggle against the revolution's Marxist leanings. In the absence of an identifiable opposition political hero, particularly with a censored press, the prelate is the most visible symbol of peaceful resistance for Nicaraguans living here who oppose the Sandinist revolution.

In the same manner, the archbishop frequently displayed his distaste for the repression of the late President Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown by the Sandinists in 1979. As a result, when Eden Gomez Pastoriza, as Commander Zero, took over the National Palace in 1978, it was Archbishop Obando that the Sandinist guerrillas called on to mediate with the president.

Archbishop Obando, 59, was born in the cattle country of Chontales province. Short and thick, he has the dark skin and directness of Nicaragua's peasant majority.

It was in repeated visits to peasant villages as a younger priest, often riding a mule, that Archbishop Obando gained his popularity among the country's poor.

But in his 15 years as the



Miguel Obando y Bravo

church's leader in the capital, the archbishop also has gained a reputation for astuteness in his dealings with authority.

He was regarded as one of the revolution's supporters when the

Sandinists first took power. During the final guerrilla offensive against Somoza, the archbishop had offered an ecclesiastical endorsement of the people's right to rise up against the government. And in the early days of Sandinist rule, he posed no objection to clerics accepting key roles in the government on the ground that the country faced an exceptional situation after its debilitating civil war.

However, he later concluded that the Sandinists were setting out to organize a Marxist government instead of the pluralistic democracy he had been pushing for, but the four priests holding office in Nicaragua remain in their positions despite misgivings in the Nicaraguan Bishops' Conference and pressure from the Vatican.

Pope John Paul II used his visit to Nicaragua in March 1983 to dramatize papal support for the hierarchy. The church structure, with the archbishop at its head, was being criticized by Sandinist officials and sympathetic clerics in what they called the "people's church" as a vessel of traditional bourgeois values and interests of the rich.

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For the North Sea's Ekofisk oil-field, Phillips Petroleum in Norway have ordered from Brown Boveri a complete UV sterilization plant, together with all the plant and process engineering. The installation will treat 2500 m³ of seawater per hour.

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operations: it needs little space, it is light, highly reliable, low on maintenance and has an advanced control system.

Designed by BBC engineers in Switzerland and Norway, the UV sterilizer consists of 8 radiation lines. Each line contains a radiation chamber with 14 high-intensity UV lamps and the associated piping and fittings.

The container package includes all the electrical equipment and instrumentation, and the whole is controlled and monitored by a computerized process control system.

The first of its kind in the world, this assignment is another example of Brown Boveri's capabilities in the field of water treatment. Different and new, it is just the kind of challenge that BBC engineers make light of.



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## Gorbachev Cools Ties to U.S.

Sharp Sally Called Bid to Improve International Stance

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's unexpectedly sharp sally at the United States on Tuesday has thrown a new chill into what had seemed a warming of Soviet-American relations.

In the first six weeks of his rule as head of the Soviet Communist Party, the signs had seemed propitious. His early speeches had stressed the détente of old; anti-American statements in the press abated; a few more Jews were allowed to emigrate; and arms negotiators were meeting in Geneva.

But in a speech to the Communist Party Central Committee, Mr. Gorbachev accused the United States of not really looking for an

### NEWS ANALYSIS

agreement in Geneva, and he hinted that the talks could founder. He was also critical of U.S. military and economic policies throughout the world.

The assault coincided with a renewal of recriminations over the shooting death of a U.S. Army major by a Soviet sentry in East Germany.

Western diplomats offered sev-

eral explanations for Mr. Gorbachev's stance. First, his assessment of the first round of the Geneva talks seemed to reflect Soviet frustration with the lack of progress and an attempt to put pressure on the United States in advance of the next round starting in May.

The Russians have sought to block President Ronald Reagan's plan for developing a space-based missile defense, while the Americans have tried to focus on reductions in medium-range and strategic missiles and bombers.

Second, Mr. Gorbachev's criticism of global U.S. behavior — his charge of stepped-up political, economic, ideological and military activities against Communist and Third World countries — appeared to be in preparation for the Warsaw Pact summit meeting opening Friday in the Polish capital. The meeting is expected to renew the pact for another 20 years, and diplomats believed that Mr. Gorbachev had to dramatize the reason for its existence.

Third, Mr. Gorbachev's tough talk may be related to the maneuvering that Mr. Reagan has initiated for a meeting with the Soviet leader. Since Mr. Gorbachev took office, Mr. Reagan has called for a meeting, even an informal one.

Mr. Gorbachev, however, has remained publicly silent on such a meeting, and diplomats surmise



Mikhail S. Gorbachev

that he may see a political danger in Mr. Reagan's invitation.

According to this line of thought, to accept would be to endorse tacitly Mr. Reagan's military buildup and his pursuit of the space-based defense system. To refuse could mark Mr. Gorbachev as intransigent. In this context, the diplomats thought, Mr. Gorbachev had to assert his position.

In the same speech, Mr. Gorbachev included an overture to China, listing it with other "socialist nations" with which Moscow sought to strengthen ties. Some diplomats suspected that Mr. Gorbachev's courtship of China was part of an effort to bolster his international position. There has been speculation that he may seek a visit to Beijing before agreeing to meet with Mr. Reagan.

## U.S. Ascribes the Arms Talk Impasse To Soviet Fixation on Space Defense

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — No progress was made in the first round of the Geneva arms talks with the Soviet Union because of a basic disagreement over how the talks should be conducted, U.S. officials say.

These officials took issue with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, who in a speech Tuesday blamed the United States for the impasse in the three-part negotiations on strategic, medium-range and space weapons.

"We reject Mr. Gorbachev's claim that the U.S. negotiators are not seeking agreements at the nuclear and space arms talks," a White House official said Wednesday.

The U.S. officials said the Soviet side had refused to bargain on cuts in strategic or medium-range nuclear weapons until the United States first agreed to negotiate a ban on research and development of space defense weapons.

The United States, they said, offered proposals for cuts in the strategic and medium-range weapons but declined to negotiate curbs on research aimed at developing a space-based defense system, which is known officially as the Strategic Defense Initiative and popularly as "star wars." The U.S. position is that a ban on research cannot be verified and that, over the long run,

space defense will help reduce the possibility of nuclear war.

This disagreement emerged in January when the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, and the Soviet Union's foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, met in Geneva and agreed on setting up the new three-part arms negotiations.

"What happened basically is that the Soviets wanted, as was clear in January, to make the unity of the talks more important than the three parts," a U.S. official said. "They are pulling more to unity and we to the three parts. They wanted a ban on the Strategic Defense Initiative to dominate all three areas, and we wanted progress to be made in the other areas, without reference to SDI."

The Soviet delegation sought to unify the three-part negotiations, by having the strategic, medium-range and space weapons subgroups meet together as often as possible, administration officials said. U.S. delegates favored separate talks. They compromised by having some plenary sessions and more separate sessions.

During the talks, the Soviet side proposed a moratorium on developing new strategic and medium-range weapons and on space-weapons research for as long as the negotiations lasted. The United States refused.

Mr. Gorbachev then made the

proposals public. He also announced that the Soviet Union would halt deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe for six months, and would decide on a further freeze if the United States matched his offer. The U.S. rejected that idea on the ground that a freeze would preserve what the U.S. views as a Soviet advantage.

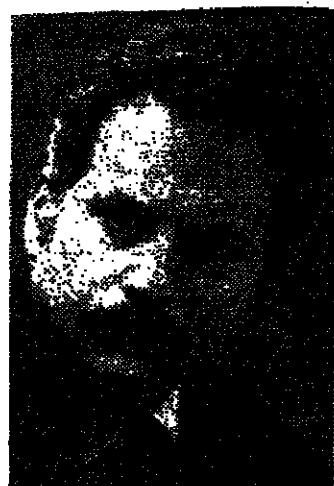
In an interview Wednesday, Kenneth W. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said:

"The big picture is that the United States came in with more flexibility and a greater determination to move the process, and it seems that the Soviets came in with greater rigidity and less determination to move the process."

Referring to Mr. Gorbachev's speech, he said:

"There is a new man in the Kremlin, but no new ideas were presented. The new man came up with all the same positions as the old man had come up with over the years past."

A State Department official said that despite the lack of progress, there was no indication that the negotiations were doomed to fail. They are to resume May 30. He said Mr. Gorbachev was still at an early stage in his rule and was just now putting together his team in the Politburo. His first priority



Kenneth W. Adelman

seems to be in domestic economic changes, the official said.

"It is quite clear that in foreign policy you will get, for a while, Gromyko with a smile," the official said. "That is not surprising. They don't have overwhelming problems in foreign affairs. Gorbachev's formal statements so far bear that out in spades. There has been nothing strikingly new and positive but enough to leave the door open for some movement along the line."

Another official said Moscow "had moved away" from agreements believed to have been made by Mr. Gromyko with Mr. Shultz in January. This official said Mr. Gromyko had agreed that it was not possible to verify a ban on research, but in the Geneva talks, the Soviet side insisted on having such a ban.

## U.S., Soviet Veterans Celebrate Elbe Linkup

The Associated Press

TORGAU, East Germany — About 20,000 people gathered here Thursday as American and Soviet veterans of World War II marked the 40th anniversary of their linkup on the Elbe River.

A member of the East German Politburo laid a wreath at the foot of the Torgau memorial as bands played the national anthems of the United States, Soviet Union and East Germany.

"The linkup of April 25, 1945, in Torgau, went down in history as a clear symbol of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over German fascism," Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader, said in a statement.

U.S. officials boycotted the reunion because of the death last month of a U.S. Army major, Arthur D. Nicholson Jr., who was shot by a Soviet guard in East Germany. But 100 American veterans attended the ceremony.

In a statement released by the official East German press agency, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, called for "understanding and cooperation among nations."

"The Soviet people are convinced that constructive cooperation between the former allies, among all states working at safeguarding peace, can and should become a powerful factor in the improvement of the international climate," Mr. Gorbachev said. "Mutual understanding and cooperation among nations, and not hostility and discord, should serve as the reference point for mankind."

Mr. Gorbachev made no mention of Major Nicholson's death in his message. The Soviet Union has said that he was spying in a restricted

ed military area; U.S. officials have denied the charge.

In Moscow, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said when asked about the absence of an official U.S. delegation: "It is not a meeting of the army, but of the participants of the meeting 40 years ago."

The ceremony marked the anniversary of the linkup in Torgau between more than 50 members of the 69th Infantry Division of the American 5th Army Corps and members of the Soviet 58th Guards Division who were advancing toward the west.

Hitler committed suicide five days after the linkup.

Mr. Honecker's message, released by the official East German press agency, ADN, used the reunion to warn against the dangers of nuclear war.

"Today, because the danger of nuclear catastrophe exists, it is more important than ever to pull together all the power of peace in a coalition of realism and reason," Mr. Honecker said.

Torgau, an industrial town with austere blocks of apartments and rutted streets, was spruced up for the ceremony.

Red flags fluttered at every street corner and state-sponsored peace slogans stretched across building facades.

While the East German government viewed the anniversary as an occasion to celebrate the victory over Hitler, the U.S. veterans saw it simply as an opportunity to reaffirm friendship between different peoples.

"As old as we are, you just have to try to get the hate out of your hearts," said E.R. Sams, 61, a former GI and a retired tobacco farmer.

## In the Shadows of Summits, Ex-Leaders Find a Spotlight

(Continued from Page 1)

pants. "I know we had an impact on that meeting, even though I can't quantify it," said Bradford Morse, secretary-general of the council.

Mr. Morse, head of the United Nations Development Program, was a principal organizer of the council, along with Mr. Fukuda. The council was founded in 1983 amid dismay over the failure of the Cancun summit in Mexico the previous year to impart new impetus to economic development.

That summit was organized in response to a long report about the relationship between industrial nations and developing countries.

One of the authors of the report, Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor, said of the Inter-Action Council's approach: "You are doing what we failed to do."

To minimize the personality clashes that often mar international summits, the council tries to choose politicians who can work in harmony.

One member comes from each country, and the U.S. chair has been offered to Gerald R. Ford, the former president. He has not responded yet, conference organizers

said, indicating he wants to be sure there is no conflict with his business activities.

Council members, like prophets, are often heard least in their own countries.

Mr. Schmidt, for example, has little clout with the conservative West German government, but he retains access to the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, with whom he helped start the institution of economic summits.

Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, has no time for the council's British member, Mr. Callaghan, but she readily sees Mr. Fraser.

Finding a Soviet representative for the council has been awkward since the Soviet Union has few surviving former heads of government. But a Russian is expected to be nominated soon to the policy board, to join a prominent U.S. politician, Robert S. Strauss, a Democrat, and a Republican about to be named.

Conference organizers said the council was supported by the governments of Norway, Sweden, Japan and Colombia and a private donation from Prince Turki bin Abdul-Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

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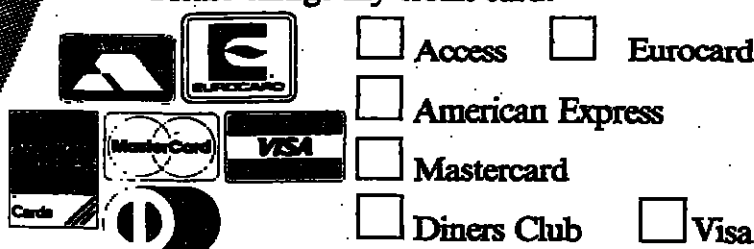
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## Minister Says China Will Not Threaten Its Neighbors

By William Branigan  
Washington Post Service

**BANDUNG, Indonesia** — The Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, said Thursday in a speech to a conference of Asian and African countries that China would not threaten its Asian neighbors or interfere in their internal affairs.

Speaking at the commemoration of a 1955 meeting in Bandung of Third World countries, Mr. Wu recalled a similar assurance given at the original conference by the late Chinese leader, Zhou En-Lai. Mr. Wu said that the Chinese "cherish our independence and respect the independence and sovereignty of other countries."

China is known to be supporting with arms and other supplies Cambodian guerrillas who are fighting against the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. Chinese troops have also fought limited battles with Vietnamese forces along their common border.

Indonesia's foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, said later that President Suharto had agreed to meet Mr. Wu. He said no time had been set.

Mr. Wu is the highest-ranking Chinese official to visit Indonesia since Jakarta severed diplomatic relations with Beijing 18 years ago, two years after an abortive Communist coup in which Indonesia accused China of complicity.

At the closing session of the two-day meeting Thursday, the delegates representing more than 80 countries unanimously endorsed a declaration that called for an improved economic relationship with the industrialized nations and criticized Israel and South Africa.

The declaration condemned the South African government, urging the eradication of its policies of racial segregation.

It also gave backing to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

(AP, Reuters)

## Appeal to Sihanouk

China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have agreed to ask Prince Norodom Sihanouk not to step down as head of the Cambodian coalition fighting to drive Vietnamese troops from the country, Mr. Mochtar said.

The Associated Press reported from Bandung.

Mr. Mochtar said Wednesday that he and Mr. Wu had agreed that Prince Sihanouk's resignation would not be beneficial for the Cambodian people. He said that he had also discussed the Sihanouk matter with Foreign Minister Ismail Ahmad Rihanuddin of Malaysia.

ASEAN, which is comprised of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei.

Mr. Rihanuddin, on behalf of ASEAN, had sent a message to Prince Sihanouk asking him to change his mind about resigning, the minister said.

## 5th Recipient Of Artificial Heart Dies

The Associated Press

**LOUISVILLE, Kentucky** — Jack C. Burcham, 62, who was the fifth recipient of an experimental Jarvik-7 artificial heart, died Wednesday after 10 days because the pumping action of the device had been inhibited, one of his doctors said.

Mr. Burcham, who was from Le Roy, Illinois, had had difficulty, doctors discovered later, because the Jarvik-7 implanted April 14 was too large for his chest. He had severe bleeding the day after the operation.

One of Mr. Burcham's doctors at Humana Hospital-Audubon, Allan M. Lansing, said that pressure in the chest "prevented the heart from pumping and produced sudden acute congestion in his lungs."

Blood backed up into Mr. Burcham's lungs, causing respiratory failure, and there was a large blood clot around the artificial heart, Dr. Lansing said.

But there was no indication of clots within the heart, and all suture lines were "intact and clean," he said.

Dr. Lansing said that doctors would not know the exact cause of death until an autopsy.

Mr. Burcham, the fifth and oldest recipient of the plastic and metal device, had also suffered kidney problems and was put on a dialysis machine twice this week to cleanse his blood.

Three men with Jarvik-7 hearts, William J. Schroeder and Murray P. Haydon in Louisville and an unidentified man in Sweden, remain attached to machinery that drives the device with air. Mr. Schroeder has lived the longest with the heart, 152 days as of Thursday. The first recipient, Dr. Barney Clark, died after 112 days.

Other Deaths:

• Sarah T. Hughes, 88, a U.S. district judge, who swore in Lyndon B. Johnson as president after the assassination in 1963 of President John F. Kennedy, Tuesday in Dallas.

• Kent Smith, 78, an actor whose stage, film and television work spanned four decades, Tuesday of a massive heart failure in Los Angeles. Mr. Smith acted on Broadway in "Measure for Measure," "Sweet Love Remembered," "The Best Man" and "Ah, Wilderness."

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Europe's Best View

# Changing Realities Are Catching Up With the Aging Leaders of Vietnam

By William Branigan  
Washington Post Service

**HANOI** — A theory about how Vietnam is run goes like this: Hanoi's aging leadership is like a man banging his head against a wall. He does it relentlessly, day in and day out, knowing that one day the pain will cease. He knows the pain will cease, not because one day he will stop banging his head, but because eventually he will demolish the wall.

A Western diplomat here used that analogy to illustrate his point.

**VIETNAM**  
10 Years Later  
Fourth of four articles

"Vietnam's outward-looking policy is one of constant confrontation," he said.

An American scholar, Douglas Pike, called it the doctrine of *dau tranh*, which literally means struggle but connotes something more complex.

To the aging Vietnamese leaders, Mr. Pike said, *dau tranh* can be a military struggle, a political struggle, a diplomatic struggle or a combination thereof. To them, he said, time is an ally and victory is inevitable.

According to the diplomat, the Vietnamese mindset says: "We know we'll win. If it takes 100 or 1,000 years, we'll win."

This outlook has carried the leaders of Vietnam through an almost uninterrupted state of war beginning with World War II. It has served them well against the Japanese, the French and later the Americans. It also seems to frame their view of the current conflict with resistance guerrillas in Cambodia.

Some observers wonder, however, whether the usefulness of this philosophy is running out now that the principal enemy is China. The Americans were impatient in their war with Hanoi, but the Chinese think in even longer terms than the Vietnamese.

Moreover, the value of *dau tranh* is questionable in dealing with the economic difficulties that beset the country. A leadership mired in 1920s-style Stalinism has shown itself incapable of running a modern economy. In fact, it has become a cliché: Hanoi won the war, but failed to win the peace.

For these reasons, and because the average age of Vietnamese Politburo members is 72, there is a

feeling among diplomats and scholars that some leadership changes may be in the offing.

The 13-member Politburo is believed to represent the longest-serving leadership of any country in the world. It is headed by Le Duan, 77, secretary-general of the Vietnamese Communist Party. Even the party's 116-member Central Committee is not much younger, with an average age of about 69.

Vietnam watchers are looking ahead to a party congress that is likely to be held next year for signs of changes in the leadership. But no one outside the inner circle of Vietnamese leaders seems to know whether any significant changes will occur, whom they might involve or what they would bring.

There have been rumors that Prime Minister Phan Van Dong, 78, the third-ranking man in the party hierarchy and who has held his post since 1950, may be preparing to step down because of ill health and fatigue. But major

changes in the senior leadership are generally considered unlikely, barring death or disability, although there may be some "regeneration" of the Central Committee's lower echelons with the introduction of some younger members.

"I don't think the top five leaders can be moved," a European diplomat said. "They're going to die at their posts."

Besides Mr. Duan and Mr. Dong, the others in the top five are Truong Chinh, 77, the party theoretician who ranks No. 2 in the Politburo and serves as head of state; Pham Hung, who holds the powerful post of interior minister and ranks fourth in the party; and Le Duc Tho, 74, the negotiator at the Paris peace talks. Mr. Tho ranks fifth and holds no government post, but he is believed to run the day-to-day affairs of the country.

It is the name of Mr. Tho that comes up most often when Viet-

nam watchers speculate about a successor to Mr. Duan. But a senior Central Committee member discounted this, hinting that he was too old and infirm.

In any case, diplomats and Vietnamese officials said, Mr. Duan has recovered from an earlier illness and seems much stronger this year than last.

Asked about the prospect of having to replace aged Vietnamese leaders, Hoang Tung, a member of the Communist Party secretariat, said: "We don't consider it a problem for us. If necessary, we can have a meeting immediately to decide on a new leader."

Vietnam watchers generally agree that major leadership changes must be made if there is to be any progress toward solving the country's most onerous problems: its growing isolation, its six-year war in Cambodia and its state of hostilities with China.

Mr. Pike, a Vietnam scholar at the University of California at Berkeley, said: "The leadership has become calcified, characterized by rigid thinking and inflexibility in dealing with problems."

The Indochinese Communist Party was founded by Ho Chi Minh in 1930 as the precursor of today's Vietnamese Communist Party. Ho proclaimed an independent government in Hanoi in 1945.

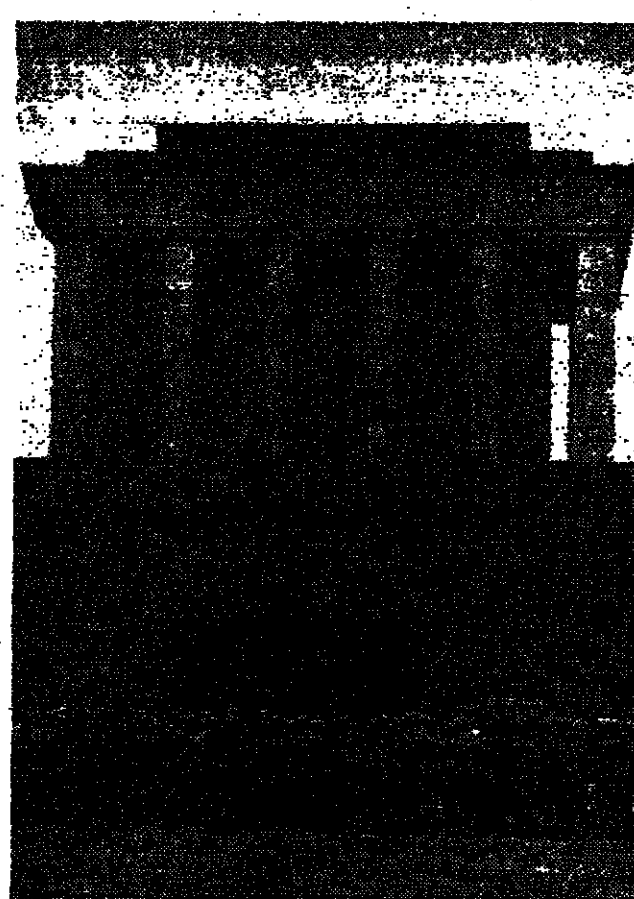
"The rulers of Vietnam today are very largely the same small group present at the creation in 1945," Mr. Pike noted. "There are 40-year political associations here, both political friends and political foes, but even antipathy extending over four decades takes on the quality of a bond."

Some of the closest bonds may have been formed in prison during the 1930s, when the French colonial rulers of Vietnam arrested a number of Communist revolutionaries and banished them to underground cells and harsh conditions in prison. Among those jailed there were Mr. Dong and Mr. Tho.

Details are sketchy, however, on the backgrounds of many of the most prominent Vietnamese leaders.

So secretive is the network that several of the highest-ranking leaders are known to the public only by their wartime aliases. Le Duc Tho, for example, is a nom de guerre, and so is Truong Chinh, which means "long march" in Vietnamese and reflects a youthful infatuation with Mao's revolutionary feat.

In their penchant for pseudonyms, these leaders take after Ho, who is generally believed to have been named Nguyen That Thanh when he was born in 1890. During his long career as an itinerant revolutionary, Ho used many pseudonyms, the best known of which was Nguyen Ai Quoc, or Nguyen the Patriot, before he settled on Ho



Visitors appear daily at Ho Chi Minh's tomb in Hanoi.

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Hanoi's aging leaders, from left: Le Duc Tho, Le Duan and Pham Van Dong.

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## Union Carbide Cites Refusal of Bhopal Offer

New York Times Service

**DANBURY, Connecticut** — The Union Carbide Corp. has acknowledged that India rejected the company's formal offer to pay victims of the disaster at its pesticide plant in Bhopal. Negotiations aimed at an out-of-court settlement have been broken off, the company added.

A report from India last week, quoting an unnamed government official, said that Union Carbide had offered \$200 million to be paid out over 30 years.

At its annual meeting here Wednesday, Union Carbide said that it had made a "fair, forthcoming and comprehensive proposal" to compensate the victims of the Dec. 3 chemical leak, which killed as many as 2,000 people and injured 200,000, but that India's government had rejected the cash offer as too low.

Warren M. Anderson, chairman of Union Carbide, declined to discuss details of the negotiations or to say how much compensation Union Carbide had offered. He said, however, that it would cover payments to the survivors of those killed in the leak of methyl isocyanate, those who were injured and

those who might suffer "latent" illnesses as well as payments for child care services, job training and expenses of the Indian government.

"Stockholders should not take our strong interest in achieving a settlement as an admission of legal liability," Mr. Anderson said. "The corporation did nothing that either caused or contributed to the accident, and if it comes to litigation we will vigorously defend that position."

Mr. Anderson said that Union Carbide was "ready to resume negotiations at any time."



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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Saying No to Genocide

Half a lifetime ago, the United Nations approved a treaty that declares the mass killing of ethnic, racial or religious groups an international crime. But that Genocide Convention has languished, unratified, in the U.S. Senate for 36 years, to the profound embarrassment of the nation that sponsored the Nuremberg trials. There never was any good excuse for hesitation. Every argument against the pact has long since been laid to rest.

The embarrassment can be remedied if the Senate Foreign Relations Committee heeds the Reagan administration and moves to ratify — without the demeaning reservation pressed by Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina.

The word genocide, meaning the annihilation of an entire people or group, was coined in 1944 by Raphael Lemkin, an American scholar of Polish origin, to characterize the Nazis' slaughter of six million Jews. It has come to denote any such mass murder, like the 1915 killings of the Ottoman Empire's Armenians. The UN convention binds 92 signatories to punish genocide as a crime in peace or war, thus broadening the Nuremberg war crimes doctrine. It defines genocide as the attempt to eliminate all or part of a group for reasons of race or ethnicity, by murder, by seizing its children or sterilizing its adults. It requires trial of the guilty where the crime occurs or by an international penal tribunal.

One flaw in the pact is that it fails clearly to proscribe mass killings for political reasons, as perhaps Pol Pot's slaughter of two million Cambodians. A further defect is that the signatories have yet to agree upon the penal tribunal. The Soviet-bloc nations expressly insist on denying jurisdiction to the World Court in The Hague; and Senator Helms, with the administration's regrettable tactical support, would adopt this Soviet reservation.

Utah's Senator Orrin Hatch opposes ratification altogether. He conjures the possibility that the treaty would empower the United Nations to cause the arrest of an Israeli in New York on charges of plotting genocide against Palestinians. This insults Congress, which must pass the enabling legislation that gives any ratified treaty legal teeth. It can be counted on to guard against Mr. Hatch's nightmare.

Phantom scenarios have haunted this treaty ever since President Harry Truman proposed ratification. It was once solemnly argued that declaring genocide a federal crime would violate the American states' rights to deal with murder. The American Bar Association waited until 1976 to reverse its opposition on the ground that creating international human rights compromised constitutional doctrines. But it has joined the imposing roll of organizations favoring approval.

Incredibly, much of the American opposition has been carried forward from old battles over domestic civil rights. The World Court came to be seen as a super-Supreme Court, the meddlesome bogey threatening to tell American states how to treat their own citizens.

The value of the Genocide Convention is that it legitimizes international scrutiny of genocidal policies, granting the victims at least a moral defense. The more appropriate objection to the pact is that without practical enforcement procedures, signing it is a risk-free gesture. Thus the Soviet Union has piously censured the United States for decades for failing to ratify. But the inability of nations to enforce civilized standards is not an argument against proclaiming the elementary right of all peoples to live and procreate. To reject this convention is to desecrate the memory of the martyrs who inspired it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Rules Are Rules, but . . .

About two or three years ago the U.S. Office of Management and Budget clamped down on advocacy activities by nonprofit organizations receiving federal grants — organizations such as the Legal Defense Fund, Family and Child Services and so on. The office's proposed rules were very tough — so tough that they inevitably aroused suspicion that the Reagan administration's pursuit of them derived more from a desire to satisfy conservative demands to "defund the left" than from a concern for squeaky-clean management.

Nonetheless, we believed then — and still do believe — that tighter rules were justified, if perhaps not quite so tight as the budget office wanted. Federal rules ought to prohibit lobbying with federal money just as, for good and obvious reason, they prohibit use of federal money for advertising, party-giving or favors for federal officials.

True, maintaining separate services — separate copying machines would be much tougher for some child advocacy or legal services group than it would be for a major defense contractor, but fair is fair, as they say, and what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander — as long as the sauce is dishied out evenly. "The rules do apply to defense contractors," we recall asking our budget office source at the time. "Oh, of course," he assured us. "In fact, Cap Weinberger is insisting on even tougher rules for the Pentagon."

From time to time something would happen that would make us feel a bit uneasy; charges by the General Accounting Office and others,

for example, that Lockheed Corp. and the Pentagon had waged a massive joint lobbying campaign in 1982 to persuade the House of Representatives to approve another \$10 billion purchase of C-5B cargo planes. Lockheed apparently had a computerized data base that kept a day-to-day tally on Pentagon and Lockheed lobbying assignments. "You're sure," we would ask our budget office friend, "that no Pentagon money is being used for lobbying?" "Cap is very tough on that," he assured us.

Now we read that over the past few years a major defense contractor, Pratt & Whitney, has been treating Air Force officers to deep-sea fishing charters and golf, entertaining Pentagon officials at lavish parties and making donations to art exhibits at the request of a general. And that when such charges were first questioned by an auditor in 1981, the Pentagon responded by investigating the auditor!

Meanwhile, General Dynamics was running up \$244 million in improper overhead charges — about enough to keep the entire Legal Services operation or the job-help program for welfare mothers operating for a year. And we did not even mention the small charges for the country club dues, the kennel fees, the lobster feasts, the seminars for defense executives' wives, and so on. Although we still believe that fair is fair and that rules ought to be evenly applied, in the face of such gross abuse the question of how the old folks' league uses its Xerox machine somehow fades in importance. We have been had. All of us.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Nancy Reagan's Good Work

Washington is rough on the spouses of its wielders of power, and most of all on the wife of the president of the United States. Whoever she is, she operates by borrowing the earned authority of her husband, and she is constantly reminded that she is something of an interloper. She has no official duties, but she is accountable unofficially to a vast flight of eagle-eyed observers. It is hard to do much right.

Nancy Reagan, however, has done something extremely right. She has thrown herself into the fight against drug abuse with vigor and intelligence. If she had simply been shopping for a worthy cause, she might have picked a homier, more heartwarming or more photogenic one. Instead, she picked a relatively ungainly and untended one where her particular contribution could be of special value: to display a commitment and to use the inevitable interest in her to draw others to the cause.

The conference that Mrs. Reagan ran this week was a good illustration of her work. She brought together the wives of the leaders of 17 foreign countries to publicize the global nature

of drug abuse — and of caring about drug abuse. This latter element emerged strongly from the conference. The women attending seemed quite aware of the limitations of what they in their particular role can do. There was evident, however, an awareness of the human dimension of the drug problems in their respective countries, and of the requirement for a stronger community of concern rooted in family values and family ways.

Does it make a difference in the end? How can it not make a difference for the idea to spread that drug abuse compels the alarm and the informed attention of responsible women like these? Their governments, while all friendly to the United States, are not all equally cooperative in the often very political matter of drug cooperation. Such difficulties are not to be swept under the rug, but the personal warmth and the shared purpose evident at the conference are important assets. For using the resources of her position to increase them, Mrs. Reagan deserves gratitude.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Bitburg Affair: Study in Disproportion

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Why is President Reagan going to lay a wreath at the German cemetery in Bitburg? The question is not going to go away. It will never go away, because the reasons given are so trivial compared to the damage that would be done. The whole miserable business is a study in disproportion.

The starting point was politics. Two like-minded politicians, Helmut Kohl and Ronald Reagan, saw a chance to do something for their cause. In their petty concerns they could not see that they were touching on enormous moral and historical interests. And then, burned, they have been too proud and inflexible to change, so far, at least.

The political origin of the affair is plain from a fact of timing. The annual Western summit conference, the hope was that a presidential visit to the Federal Republic one week before polling would rub some Reagan glamor off on Mr. Kohl and the Christian

Democrats. And Mr. Reagan was ready to cooperate. There is particular symbolism in the choice of Bitburg as a place to visit. The president is grateful to Mr. Kohl for being the European point man in favor of deploying Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. And Bitburg happens to be the site of one of the largest concentrations of U.S. nuclear weapons anywhere.

If nothing else were involved, Mr. Reagan's favor to a political friend abroad would raise few eyebrows. But much else was involved. The president of the United States was visiting the ground of the Nazis 40 years after their defeat. That fact, without more, touched the sensitivities of history and of millions of people. And then there was more.

The Bitburg cemetery turned out to include the graves of 47 SS men.

For a president to honor such a place was profoundly offensive to the survivors of Nazi terror, those who were tortured and hounded by the SS. And not only to the survivors: to anyone with a memory, anyone with the barest understanding of what the Nazis meant.

That was when the disproportion became so grotesque. Confronted with the awesome reality of the Holocaust and its meaning for this generation, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kohl reacted as politicians: little ones.

The president said he had to go through with the visit to demonstrate reconciliation with Germany. He said twice that German soldiers who died for the Nazi cause were as much "victims" as the Jews and others beaten and gassed and burned to death in concentration camps. When his aides worried about political damage and tried to get the Germans to switch from the Bitburg site, Chancellor Kohl dug in his heels and said no.

This adventure in insensitivity will damage German-American understanding and internal German political maturity. For not all West Germans feel that the Bitburg visit must go ahead at all costs.

A leading West German political editor, Christoph Bertram of Die Zeit, has warned that Mr. Kohl and Mr. Reagan "have increased misunderstanding." Writing in The Washington Post, he said the two men had acted as if this were the 40th anniversary of just another war.

"World War II was not just another European war," Mr. Bertram said. "It was the darkest hour of European civilization. Its end brought to an end the world's most atrocious regime."

It is the failure to understand this reality that makes the symbolism of the visit to Bitburg unacceptable. Some critics of Mr. Reagan are taking pleasure in his mistake. I think it is just as disproportionate to make a political point of it. It is too serious, too devastating. I still cannot believe he will go to Bitburg.

The New York Times.



## Why Brazilian Democracy Will Survive After Neves

By Alfred Stepan

NEW YORK — The death of the president-elect of Brazil, Tancredo Neves, is a great loss for his country and the world. But it should not dash the encouraging prospects for Brazil's transition to democracy.

The consummate political skills that "Tancredo" brought to the transition are lost. No other official can hope to enjoy the fervent trust he inspired. The new President, José Sarney, is suspect among both the outgoing military and the incoming democratic forces. But the rebirth of Brazilian democracy does not depend solely on leadership.

For one thing, most of the country's other political leaders remain committed to democracy. For all their initial doubts about Mr. Sarney's legitimacy and capacity to govern, the people who worked with such exemplary skill to make Tancredo Neves the first civilian president in more than 20 years will rally behind Mr. Sarney simply because he represents constitutional and democratic continuity. Mr. Neves' electoral calendar — direct elections in the state capitals in November 1985, elections for a Congress to serve as a Constituent Assembly in November 1986 and the possibility of direct presidential elections in November 1988 — is likely to gain increasing support. It is the least confrontational and most constitutional path. It would also give the left time to organize under democratic conditions.

Second, the military is unlikely to cause trouble. The officers have their own complex reasons to respect the transition under Mr. Sarney. They know that Nuremberg-style trials of military abuses are much less likely in Brazil than in Chile and Argentina. Where deaths and disappearances caused by the military may have been as much as 100 times more common (counted on a per capita basis). The desire to return to civilian rule was also strengthened by the Argentine-British war for the Falklands, or Falkland Islands, which forced a debate

in the military on the need to restructure its institutions.

This alleviated an identity crisis, giving the military a sense of mission that has nothing to do with direct rule. Certainly, the military will continue to play a significant economic role in Brazil, the sixth-largest arms exporting country in the world. In short, unless President Sarney and the political parties prove totally unable to control domestic political conflict, it is very unlikely that the military will feel called upon to topple the new government with a coup.

Finally, Brazil's much neglected poorer classes favor a strengthened civil society. There will of course be great demands to service the country's staggering domestic "social debt" of poverty, sickness and unemployment. But even the Brazilian left is firmly committed to democratic

procedures — not just as a temporary tactic, but as an enduring value.

Lacking Tancredo Neves' credibility, Mr. Sarney will undoubtedly find it hard to impose austerity measures. He will also have to go further than Mr. Neves would have in pursuing visible social reforms — and will be hampered all the while by his country's external debt, the largest in the world. Yet even here he has some leeway. Unlike Argentina or Chile, Brazil recently developed a major industrial plant. This new capacity is waiting for a revival of internal and external demand; already, in 1984, Brazil had a record year of exports.

The world debt crisis is not over, however. Ask anybody in Brazil — especially the poor and their leaders — about the effect of spending some 5 percent of its gross national product merely to service the external

debt: Tancredo Neves once called it "taxation without representation." The debt crisis was containable last year, thanks largely to declining interest rates, declining oil prices and booming exports to the United States, but no one knows how long these favorable conditions will last.

It is a time of sadness but not despair in Brazil. The country has room to develop democracy and temporarily, at least, a tiny bit of room to develop its economy. History will deal harshly with the United States if it fails to help Brazil's democracy to evolve successfully — even as it pursues its own military obsession in Central America.

The writer, a professor of political science and dean of the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University, is finishing two books dealing with Brazil. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## How Europe Can Help Central America

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In the ongoing confusion and frustration in Washington over aid to Nicaragua, it may be useful to take another and maybe a different look at the report of President Reagan's Commission on Central America, issued on Jan. 11, 1984, and quickly forgotten.

It was in some ways a remarkable document. First, it put the military, economic and social aspects of the problem in historical perspective. Second, even during the emotional pressures of the 1984 presidential campaign, it was approved unanimously by leaders of both political parties, by business and labor.

Nobody argued much with its analysis of the Central American problem, but its proposals were nibbled to death by opponents who objected to one part or the other rather than grappling with the whole report.

Mr. Reagan supported the report in principle, which is his way. Some argued that there could be no military peace without economic reform financed by a kind of Marshall Plan for Central America.

Others insisted that there could be no practical economic solution without peace, or at least a reduction in the military violence.

So the plan was shelved, but the dilemma remains.

Enter now in Washington the former chancellor of West Germany, Helmut Schmidt, with another idea. If I heard him right, he said that maybe the Kissinger report should be reconsidered. It recognized the military threat from Cuba and the Soviet Union, and the urgent need to deal

with the region's economic and social problems, but this, he thought, could not be resolved by military means or even by a new Marshall Plan.

The Marshall Plan was too narrow, and it smacked of U.S. domination. The hope lay, he said, in widening the economic restoration of the area, using the other Central American nations — the Contadora group — to lead the way to a regional solution, and bring other nations into a deal for peace and economic reconstruction of Central America.

Mr. Schmidt thought that the Central American problem was dividing the Western allies and that they would be willing to contribute to an economic aid program for peace, if the Reagan administration thought this might break the deadlock.

I talked to Henry Kissinger about this, and he agreed that help from the European allies could be useful. He had talked to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany about the possibility of European aid, and Mr. Kohl had been helpful.

But Mr. Kissinger was cautious. He was not sure that the president wanted to look at the Central American report again, or get the Europeans involved in an economic solution. He thought Mr. Schmidt had a good idea, but it was up to the president, he thought, to pursue or ignore it.

Still, as Mr. Schmidt suggested, the Kissinger report is the best analysis of the problem we have, and it should be read again. It made these points: "The use of Nicaragua as a base for Soviet and Cuban efforts to penetrate the rest of the Central American isthmus, with El Salvador the target of first opportunity, gives the conflict there a major strategic dimension. . . . This is a challenge to which the United States must respond."

And "beyond this, we are challenged to respond to the urgent human needs of the people of Central America. . . . Our task now, as a nation, is to transform the crisis in Central America into an opportunity."

Everybody agrees with this, and wants the support of both political parties and the Contadora nations to help resolve the conflict, but so far nobody except Mr. Schmidt has come up with a way to do it.

Use the Marshall Plan idea, though Central America today is not like postwar Europe. Give it a new name, he proposes, use the Contadora nations, but also call on Europe and Japan to bring the Old World to the aid of the New, for a change.

It is not a very promising idea, but it is the only new one heard around here for a long time.

The New York Times.

## Vietnam's Five Lessons For America

By Henry Steele Commager

AMHERST, Massachusetts — It is 30 years now since, heady with victory over Germany and Japan, the United States blended into the Vietnam War. It is 20 years since President Lyndon Johnson (partly by his canny) induced the Congress to pass the fateful Tonkin Gulf resolution giving him a free hand to inaugurate a full-scale war in Vietnam. It is 12 years since the collapse of Vietnam and the victory of the Viet Cong forced the desperate American withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

What does this tragic chapter in our history have to teach us? First, the folly of supposing that providence — or history — has somehow appointed the United States to be at once the conscience and policeman of the world, and authorized it to bustle about the globe imposing its concepts, policies and solutions on other peoples and nations. The Founding Fathers, to be sure, thought that "the American was a new Adam in a new paradise," but they were content to let the rest of the world profit by their example.

Second, and with particular reference to Vietnam, it teaches the folly of deluding ourselves that we were not only an American and a European power, but an Asian power as well, and that we had both the right and the ability to impose our solutions to age-old problems on the peoples of that vast continent, a people even then in the throes of the greatest social revolution in history.

Third, the folly of assuming that if Vietnam should somehow embrace communism, the whole of Southeast Asia would inevitably follow — the famous "domino theory," and with it the assumption that if that should happen, it would pose a mortal threat to the United States. (China has now been communist for 35 years, without posing any threat.)

And why did we delude ourselves that if communism should somehow win out, we had either the right or the power to reverse that tide? Should we not rather recall that the Europe of the Holy Alliance took precisely that view of the threat from the new U.S. democracy to the new nations of Latin America and to Europe, but had the good sense not to intervene?

Fourth, the danger — familiar enough in history — of becoming the mirror of our adversaries, particularly when those adversaries do not share our respect for the traditional concepts of "the laws of war." That is, to an alarming degree, what happened in the Vietnam War. It proved to be a war brought on by deception and fought with a ruthlessness unprecedented in our history.

We used napalm to destroy people and Agent Orange to destroy nature. We launched Operation Phoenix, which took thousands of prisoners and killed about 10,000 of them. We inflicted horrors like the My Lai massacre on noncombatants. We dropped seven million tons of bombs on a country the size of Montana.

Finally, the outcome of the war should reconcile us to "defeat," for it illustrates a valuable lesson of history: that there are some wars so pernicious in their consequences that defeat is better than victory.

We need not turn to the old world to demonstrate this; to the experience of Germany in two world wars, for example. We have our own experience. Who, now, even in the depths of South, would reverse the verdict of Appomattox and rejoice in an independent Confederate States of America, retaining slavery?

There is, I think, little doubt that future historians will conclude that the Vietnam War was one we should never have fought, or that, having fought it, it is one that we did well to lose. It wasted our resources, human and material; it undermined our tradition of the supremacy of the civil to the military authority and our moral tradition of honor and magnanimity.

It is because we have not yet adjusted ourselves to that conclusion that we are once more in danger of plunging into a conflict of this kind in Central America — in which we will be politically and morally isolated from the rest of the world and which, whatever the outcome, will cost us more in self-respect and in the respect of other nations than we can afford to pay.

The writer, a professor of American history at Amherst College, is the author of numerous books, including "The Empire of Reason." He contributed this comment to Newsday.

### LETTER

#### What Ogarkov Said

Regarding the opinion column "Lessons from Grenada Should Apply to Nicaragua" (April 18):

Michael Ledeen has the same cavalier attitude to the truth as his hero Ronald Reagan has shown in his frantic effort to extract millions from Congress for Nicaragua rebels. Mr. Ledeen has no hesitation in misquoting the tons of Grenada government documents stolen by the United States during the invasion. Russia's Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov says, told the Grenadians: "A few years ago all we had in your part of the world was Cuba; now we have you, Nicaragua and a war going on in El Salvador." Proof of the Great Conspiracy, he proclaims.

Yet the documents have Marshall Ogarkov saying innocently: "Over two decades ago, there was only Cuba in Latin America, today there are Nicaragua, Grenada and a serious battle going on in El Salvador." This and other such distortions and innuendos in Mr. Ledeen's column sadly reflect the shallowness of the author's case.

GREG CHAMBERLAIN

Pitt.

### FROM OUR APRIL 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Frost Nips American Orchards**  
NEW YORK — Jack Frost seems to have done indescribable injury in the orchards in the Middle West [on April 23-24], thanks to the fact that spring is three weeks in advance because of the phenomenally mild March. For forty-eight hours Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Kansas, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota and Kentucky have enjoyed either blizzards or freezing temperatures, and damage of \$40,000,000 has been sustained. The Mississippi and Ohio valleys resembled the scenes of the historic 1860s. The sky was lit up with innumerable camp fires. Wood, coal and straw piles were set round in hundreds of orchards, while blankets and quilts were wrapped over pear, apple, plum and cherry trees ready to burst into bloom.

**1935: Nazis Stifle 'Non-Aryan' Press**  
BERLIN — Karl Amann, president of the Reich Press Chamber and Nazi press dictator, has dealt a deathblow to all church and non-Nazi newspapers in Germany. By a decree [issued April 25] Jews and other "non-Aryans" and all denominational bodies are excluded from influence in the newspaper publishing field. The decree excludes from the publishing field any person who cannot prove his own and his wife's pure Aryan descent back to 1800, regardless whether the person is a publisher, a partner in a publishing firm, or a member of the board of directors. Church newspapers suffer the most deadly blow. Publishers must cease business if their newspapers appeal to persons limited according to professional or denominational considerations.

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# London

## A CITY FOR BROWSING ... AND BUYING

by Moss Murray

**L**ONDON is one of the world centres for browsing among antiques and buying exquisite handmade pottery, china and glassware. Strangely, this desire to collect, whether as furnishings, investments, or as an expression of personal taste, is quite recent. It was hardly known before the turn of the century.

The coming of age of a widespread interest in art and antiques can be traced to the publication of several specialist magazines such as *The Connoisseur* (1901), *The Burlington Magazine* (1903), *Antiques* (1922) and *Apollon* (1925). At the same time London stores like Maples and Gillows opened sections solely devoted to 17th and 18th century furniture and art.

Throughout the 1920s the American journal *Antiques* included a regular feature 'Living with Antiques' which reflected the transatlantic importance of the new awakening and awareness ... and also, perhaps, its novelty. Jerome K Jerome foresaw the development of this enthusiasm for collecting even earlier. Writing in 1889 he speculated on the likely value of the ordinary items of his own age to future generations. He suggested that the 'sampler' which the eldest daughter produced at school would be regarded as 'a tapestry of the Victorian era' and become almost priceless.

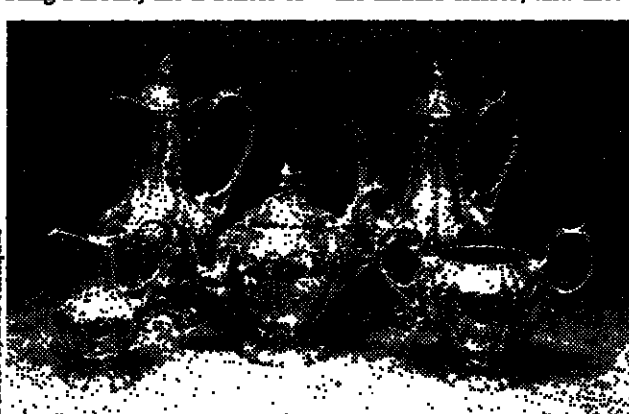
In *Three Men in a Boat* he wrote: "The blue and white mugs of the present day roadside inn will be hunted up, all cracked and chipped, and sold for their weight in gold." A humorous prediction, yes, but it has all come true. Anthony Marks, whose Marks Antiques at 49 Curzon Street is possibly the finest place in London to buy antique silver, explained: "Everyone today has learned to admire the arts of the past, valuing them not only for the skill and care that went into their design and making, but also for the light they throw on lives and times that were different to our own." Marks Antiques is a place for browsing as well as buying. There are trained members of staff to help, but you are never forced to buy. And don't worry about the prices. They are among the most reasonable in London. If you

decide to buy, your purchase can be shipped and freighted to any part of the world in the certain knowledge that it will arrive undamaged. It is not only in Curzon Street that you find antique shops. They exist in every part of London, sometimes along the finest thoroughfares like Bond Street, and often tucked away down almost hidden alleys such as St Christopher's Place, a few yards from Oxford Street and close to Selfridges.

Another street where you can spend an entire morning or afternoon window gazing or browsing among antiques is Church Street which connects High Street Kensington with Bayswater Road. Back in the heart of the West End is a landmark always worth a visit. This is Thomas Goode at 19 South Audley Street, close to the Dorchester, Claridges and Connaught hotels. Here all is relaxed elegance. The displays of fine china and glassware enable everyone to conjure up a picture of how the items will look in their own homes. Sandra Weston, one of the executives, told me: "Americans, in particular, find they can buy from us at often 30 per cent below the equivalent price in New York."

**The Goldsmith's Art**  
There are glamorous gifts to behold, too, in the New Bond Street salon of one of the most famous jewellers in the world, Van Cleef & Arpels. Here in subdued, but truly elegant, surroundings you can inspect the wonders of the goldsmith's art, the artistic fancies of master craftsmen working with sublime pieces of jewellery, including clasps and brooches made up of precious stones and diamonds, or in decorative motifs to suit personal tastes. And, increasingly, there are collections of individually designed watches for men and women that fascinate and command the attention of

wearers and admirers alike. There is a saying in the world of discretion that everyone who is anyone buys their jewellery at Van Cleef & Arpels. They know that secrecy and confidence will be maintained. However, it can now be disclosed that among many past celebrities who have been clients of the company included Gloria Swanson, Madeleine Carroll, Marlene Dietrich, Lily Pons, King Farouk, the Duchess of



A superb Victorian 5 piece tea and coffee set

Windsor, Maria Callas, Elizabeth Taylor, as well as the Maharajahs of Baroda, Jaipur and Indore.

Today it is businessmen and their wives from both sides of the Atlantic, as well as the Middle East, who daily enter the tasteful and comfortable showroom at 153 New Bond Street, where only the best is good enough. For those for whom the best is a way of life, flying from one country to another means knowing where you can be certain of receiving that level of service and convenience which the experienced traveller insists upon. The standards, and ambience, of the hotel of your choice can often be the most important factor in deciding whether you have a visit to remember...or forget.

### A Flagship Hotel

In London there are many luxurious hotels from which to choose, but during the past three years the Hyatt Carlton Tower in Cadogan Place, close to Harrods, Knightsbridge and Sloane Street, and now Hyatt's flagship in Europe, has won for itself a

place at the top of the de luxe league. The luxury begins the moment you step into the lobby where all is classical elegance, but with an obvious insistence upon modernity. Close by is the tasteful calm of the Chinese restaurant and lounge where light refreshments are served throughout the day.

Here, with a harpist strumming in the background, they serve each afternoon that traditional British institution — afternoon tea. After tea it is often time for the British businessman to think about adjoining to his club. This is a characteristic of the English in particular, that constantly intrigues visitors...their passion for clubs. They love to spend their leisure among people with similar tastes and incomes as their own. This trait probably has much to do with the class society that dominated the country for centuries, separating into almost watertight compartments the aristocracy from the middle classes, and those

## The Best in Company Entertaining

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For each of these gala occasions Keith Prowse Supersports produces tailor made packages that combine luxury with good value so that scores of British, Australian and American companies now have annual bookings which they carry forward from year to year.

### Wimbledon

One American businessman who has a permanent booking for himself and guests at Wimbledon told me at the grounds of the All England Club last year: "We have many British clients. This is

the perfect place, and the perfect way, to thank them for being loyal customers. But we insist this is not a man only occasion. Although we may talk business, the tennis makes it an unforgettable day out for our wives as well."

This year at two o'clock on Monday June 24 when John McEnroe walks onto the famous Centre Court to open the men's singles championship in the defence of the title he won last year, Keith Prowse, which has the exclusive rights to sell Wimbledon tickets overseas, will also be there offering hospitality that I know from personal experience will be memorable.

On opening day it costs £97 to make it a champagne Wimbledon. A specially reserved marquee will be home for a day which begins from 11 o'clock when chilled Mumm Cordon Rouge champagne will be ready for serving. A five course lunch follows before play commences. Later in the afternoon there is a

strawberry tea. To make sure none of the action is missed colour television cameras prowl the courts picking up the play on screens in the marquee. It should be an ace of a day.

### The Derby

A few weeks earlier the most famous horse race in the world takes place on the Downs at Epsom on the outskirts of London — the Derby. Here the company's specially built restaurant is available for entertaining on all four days of the meeting with reserved seats in the grandstand. Guests can also be entertained in private boxes or, in complete contrast, executives and their spouses can enjoy the informality of a picnic lunch in an uncrowded corner overlooking the course.

### British Grand Prix

Two events will hit the headlines at the same time in July when Silverstone is the scene for the British Grand Prix of motor racing with Keith Prowse Supersports offering business clients turbo-charged excitement from the prime viewing spot overlooking Abbey Curve. The hospitality package begins with coffee and croissants from 9 a.m. with champagne later in the morning followed by lunch, tea and closed circuit television.

### The Open

The other event is the 114th Open Championship being held this year at one of the most testing golf courses

within driving distance of London, the Royal St George's at Sandwich, Kent. Severiano Ballesteros will be defending last year's title and hoping to win the £65,000 top prize. Also there will be scores of businessmen offering their clients hospitality from a marquee alongside the course.

### The Ryder Cup

But perhaps the greatest golf occasion of the year will be the 1985 Bell's Scotch Ryder Cup match between teams representing the United States and Europe at the Belfry from September 13/15. Will the leading players from Europe, led by Tony Jacklin, be able to improve upon their historic performance last time in Florida which took them within a whisker of winning? The task will be tough. The occasion memorable.

Already the bookings are flowing into the offices of Keith Prowse Supersports at 1 Melcombe Street, London, W1 (01 631 4920). Companies can have their own private chalets in which to entertain 40 guests throughout the three days, or smaller parties can be offered hospitality in the clubhouse where there are several exclusive suites. Alternatively, executives can use the Keith Prowse chalet in the tented village alongside the first fairway.

What about Ascot? "Please don't write about it," pleaded a Supersports executive. "All the tickets went long ago." How long before they are saying the same about Epsom, Wimbledon and Royal St George's? M.M.

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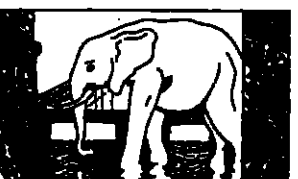
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For full details regarding subject matter of future London sections and advertising rates, please contact:

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## Entertainment

<p><i>An Invitation to</i> <b>THE DERBY</b> 5th June <i>Keith Prowse Supersports</i></p>	<p><i>An Invitation to</i> <b>114TH OPEN</b> 18th-21st July <i>Keith Prowse Supersports</i></p>
<p><i>An Invitation to</i> <b>GRAND PRIX</b> 21st July <i>Keith Prowse Supersports</i></p>	<p><i>An Invitation to</i> <b>HENLEY</b> 4th-7th July <i>Keith Prowse Supersports</i></p>

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# The Tempest Over Shakespeare's 'Wooden O'

by Susan Simpson

LONDON — Sam Wanamaker has never learned to take no for an answer. The American actor-director has spent 16 years campaigning for the reconstruction of Shakespeare's Globe Theatre by the Thames. So far, the only thing that has been built is an architect's model — but Wanamaker will not give up.

"I'm not a Shakespearean actor really, or a Shakespearean director," says Wanamaker, who is 65 years old and has lived in Britain for more than 30 years. "The idea just seemed so logical and right."

Driven by the dream of creating a "monument to the world's greatest playwright," Wanamaker is viewed as a fanatic in some quarters, and his family and friends have called him obsessive.

"They tell me that if I spent this kind of time and energy on my career, I'd either be a multimillionaire or a huge star," Wanamaker says. A successful actor on Broadway in the 1940s, he continues to work on both sides of the Atlantic.

Over the years, he has won some influential support for the project. Prince Philip is the patron, the American oil magnate Armand Hammer is one of its principal financial backers, and Lord Olivier is the honorary president of what has been named the International Shakespeare Globe Centre. For Wanamaker, it has been "a tremendous challenge."

But he has also struggled against reluctant bureaucrats and hostile local residents. He found the British theater establishment, with some exceptions, indifferent. He speaks now of "the stages of despair" he has experienced.

His devotion to Shakespeare began at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair, where he saw his first Shakespeare play in a mock Globe. Later, as a drama student, he spent a summer acting at another Globe reproduction in Cleveland. Shakespeare was served there like hamburgers at a fast-food joint. "The place was cut to under an hour," Wanamaker recalls with a broad smile. "We played them from noon until nine — a different play every hour on the hour."

It was a heavy dose of Shakespeare for a

young actor and it left him with a deep interest in the playwright and the Globe. In 1949, when he arrived in London to make a film, Wanamaker couldn't wait to explore the site of the 16th-century playhouse in Southwark, on the south bank of the Thames. What he found shocked him. "There was a plaque," he says. "That's all. It was disgraceful."

Twenty years elapsed before Wanamaker took up the Globe project in earnest. During that time, he had become a British resident and often took visitors on sightseeing tours of London, invariably including the site of the Globe. One day he arrived to discover that several warehouses had been pulled down, opening up a view of the river with the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral swelling above it. "I started leaping up and down and saying, 'Now is the chance!'"

Others had tried before him. In the 18th and 19th centuries, King George IV, Sir Walter Scott and the actor David Garrick were involved in unsuccessful attempts. Fifty years ago another plan, sponsored by the former U.S. president Herbert Hoover, was

cut short by World War II. Wanamaker knew it would not be easy.

From the beginning, he was determined to create a faithful reproduction of the first Globe close to its original site. The playhouse burned down in 1613 during a performance of Henry VIII — a gun fired as a stage effect set fire to the thatched roof. Rebuilt the following year with a tile roof, it was torn down in 1644 after the Puritans closed the theaters. The theater's records no longer exist, but Wanamaker brought together scholars from around the world, who came up with a design.

THE plans call for a covered, circular building — what Shakespeare called a "wooden O" — lined with benches. The central section, the pit, would be left open to the sky. "Groundlings," or standing spectators, gathered there around the stage in Elizabethan times. The amenities of a modern theater — lighting, heating or amplifying equipment — have been ruled out. Now, as then, it is intended only for summer, daytime use. Such is the dedication to authenticity that exit signs would be removed after each performance.

The Globe is envisaged as the star attraction of an \$18-million entertainment and educational complex. Plans have been drawn up for a smaller indoor theater, a museum and an Elizabethan restaurant-pub, which would be grouped on a plaza. Wanamaker has \$6 million in pledges for the first stage of construction, raised in part through two charitable trusts, the Shakespeare Globe Trust in Britain and the Shakespeare Globe Centre (North America). He is convinced that the center would prove irresistible to tourists.

"Eighty-five percent of the people who visit this country come through London first and then go out to other interesting places," he says. "You mean to say that those people

who are interested in Shakespeare, who go up to Stratford-upon-Avon are not going to come here first?"

The project site today looks like a wasteland, strewn with broken glass, scrap timber and other debris. Planning consent for the project was granted in 1980. A contractual agreement to secure the site was signed by Wanamaker, the borough council of Southwark and a property development company in 1982. But construction has never started.

The story has taken on a complexity worthy of a Shakespearean plot. The characters include local residents who have argued that the site would be better used for housing, a leftist borough council elected after the agreement was signed, and the property developers who initially planned to build an office to accompany the theater project.

Enter the lawyers. Wanamaker, acting for the Shakespeare Globe Trust, has served writs on the borough council and the property developers alleging that obligations have not been fulfilled. The property developers in turn are suing the council. Preliminary defenses have been filed, and while the legal arguments are examined, discussion of the case is restricted.

Wanamaker has encountered delays before.

"During the (British) coal strike of 1974, we were on the point of getting the project ready to be built when the whole country collapsed economically," he says. "The idea of going ahead with something as fanciful as this was utterly knocked on the head."

A dedicated group of supporters has stood by him, but what rankles and perplexes Wanamaker is what he sees as the apathy of the British theater establishment.

"You would have thought that they would have jumped on this bandwagon and marched down Piccadilly and come to the town hall of Southwark demanding this theater," he says with some bitterness. A few came "on board," according to



Sam Wanamaker.

Wanamaker, but many remained in the wings. "I went to the obvious people," he recalls, among them Sir John Gielgud, Sir Ralph Richardson and Sir Alec Guinness. "Alec Guinness outright opposed it and still does. He thinks one should put one's energy into existing theaters and not look back. In my view, he's quite wrong and very shortsighted. . . . The others gave it tacit support, but reluctantly."

Wanamaker suspects that his being an American has caused resentment among Britons. But his unshakable belief in the project and a clear-eyed view of his own reasons for acting, drive him on.

"I'm not interested in creating a self-aggrandizing home base for myself, for my artistic foibles and interests," he says wearily. "To me, it's enough of an ego-fulfilling thing to believe that I have brought this to the point of reality. I don't have to do anything else."

Susan Simpson, a Canadian journalist based in London, is a correspondent for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

Architect's sketch of the Globe Theater project.

## Mehdi Charef's 'Street Poetry'

by Amy Hollowell

PARIS — Across the freeway that belts this city like a modern rampart, the suburbs rise up in concrete and glass sterility, second-generation shantytowns whose residents are invariably poor, often immigrants, and never here by choice. The best most can hope for is survival. Some, legally or not, do better; but few do as well as Mehdi Charef.

An Algerian immigrant who came to Paris in 1962, Charef has just made his 1983 novel, "Le Thé au Harem d'Archibald," into a film that was considered as a possible candidate for the Cannes film festival. The drama of his success is heightened by the fact that for more than 10 years Charef earned his living working in a tool-and-die factory and wrote in his free time.

"Le Thé au Harem d'Archibald" recounts the not-so-pretty lives of a group of working-class kids in the bleak northern suburbs of Paris. Some are immigrants, some are not, but they all lead the same empty existence: no money, no work, no place to go. Fictionalizing this world for the novel was what Charef calls a "violent release," but making the film version was even more emotional.

"Facial expressions are so much more moving, more real," Charef said recently in a Paris café. "Expressing something with a look, with a gesture, I find much more beautiful than using words."

Searching for just the right word in French, he said finally that his work could be defined as "street poetry," something akin to Bruce Springsteen, the rock musician. "I love Springsteen," he said.

Charef's speech has a hard edge to it, smacking of slang and street rhythms. He makes no effort to hide his roots. Still, he does not see himself as an "Arab writer" or an "Arab filmmaker," but simply as an author, with more than one story to tell.

He was born in Algeria, in 1952. Ten years later he moved with his mother to France, where his father, whom he barely knew, had already been working as a laborer for several

years. His first impression of his new country, he recalls, was the bitter November cold as he stood on the platform at the Gare d'Austerlitz. He remembers crying that day. "No one told me it was going to be that cold," he said.

But Charef grew used to the cold, learned French, all but forgot Arabic and still found himself trapped like so many other young people in his concrete housing project.

Books and movies, which he consumed avidly, were his secret exit. He became enamored with the cinema, he remembers, upon seeing Martin Ritt's "Hombre," starring Paul Newman. "It like movies that 'smell' like beer," he said. At 13 he discovered Henry Miller in the school library and decided he wanted to be a writer.

"You don't tell people you want to be a writer or a pianist or something like that," Charef said. "You say you want to be a soccer player or a boxer, because that's the way out for kids like you." He admits that a career in professional soccer would not have been beyond consideration, had the opportunity presented itself.

He left school and took a factory job, writing in the evenings and on weekends. Nothing became of the film scenarios he repeatedly sent off to producers until he received a response to "Le Thé au Harem d'Archibald." The producer was impressed, but advised Charef to make the script into a novel instead.

The book, which he dedicated to his mother, Metarka, "even though she can't read," was published in March 1983. It was praised by critics, but did not sell enough to permit Charef to leave his job. There followed an unmemorable television appearance on "Apostrophes," the popular literary talk show (topic: "Arab Literature in the French Language"), where he did little more than briefly answer the moderator's questions.

A favorable review in the weekly Nouvel Observateur led to Charef's break into cinema. The article piqued the interest of Michèle Ray-Cavras, the wife of Costa-Gavras, and she eventually bought the film rights to the book. Her husband also liked the idea, and after meeting with Charef, they decided

that no one was better suited to make the movie than the author. Costa-Gavras and his wife would act as technical adviser and producer, but Charef would write and direct the film.

"When they told me, I aged all at once," Charef says. "As long as you are dreaming, you are like a child, but the day you do it, you are an adult." He left the factory in June 1983 and began work on the film.

On April 1, he took a new name, Danjuro XII, and joined a succession of larger-than-life actors bearing that name who have reigned on the flamboyant Kabuki stage since shortly after its inception in the cities of feudal Japan.

There has been no Danjuro since 1965. Theater devotees awaited the April 1 event like a royal ascension. For three centuries the Danjuro name has been passed down in his family, the Horikoshi family, sometimes by blood line, sometimes by adoption of a promising understudy.

Many theater people were talking about the stage being artistically whole again, though a few dissenters questioned whether this man, now 38, really has the mettle for the name.

But the more practical-minded are looking at the publicity that the event generated around Japan. They hope it will help draw people back to Kabuki, an ancient institution that has taken a hammering in the 20th

century and is enjoyed about as much as the average American enjoys Shakespeare.

The ascension was the focus of three months of special performances and celebrations in Kabuki theaters. Danjuro and a troupe from the Shochiku Kabuki company will tour the United States this summer to do it all over again.

The Japanese prize Kabuki as a national treasure and spend the equivalent of about \$10 million a year in taxes subsidizing it. But its decline in popularity is often cited as another sign that values that made Japan great are slipping.

Schoolchildren are dutifully based to Japan's national theater and other Kabuki stages in Tokyo, but few return on their own. On Sunday evenings fewer than 1 percent of the TV sets in the Tokyo region are tuned to Kabuki broadcast by public stations. A baseball game can draw 30 percent or more.

"For entertainment, I prefer something more lively," said Akemi Iida, an employee at a Tokyo law firm. "We have so much to choose from these days." She had heard about the Danjuro succession (the advertisements are everywhere), "but it means nothing to me."

The irony is that in the beginning Kabuki was something everybody could enjoy, if they had the money. Its emergence as a distinct art form around the year 1600 is

## The Young Reign of Danjuro XII

by John Burgess

TOKYO — The Kabuki actor known as Ezio X had been preparing since childhood. He gave up cigarettes and alcohol. He spent days cloistered in a studio pacing through scenes from particular plays, fortifying his voice and exercising, sometimes with a teacher in attendance.

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Danjuro XII.

## MacMillan Moves in at the ABT

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — Writing in 1956, Ninette de Valois, founder of Britain's Royal Ballet, recalled her impressions 10 years earlier of a young student just out of the company's school — "a thin tall boy of great talent, by name Kenneth MacMillan." How varied that talent would be was evident by 1965 when MacMillan, no longer dancing but devoted to choreography, presented his own version of Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet."

Forty-three curtain calls greeted its premiere by the Royal Ballet in London; after the three-act ballet opened in New York the same year with Rudolf Nureyev and Margot Fonteyn it remained a solid hit with American audiences during the British company's frequent visits over the next decade.

Who would ever have predicted that a virtual signature piece of the Royal Ballet would one day become a major production in an American Ballet Theater season? Yet "Romeo and Juliet" Ballet Theater's engagement this week at the Metropolitan Opera — with seven different casts to be on view over the next eight weeks — and the British choreographer and former director of the Royal Ballet himself is on hand in a role that would have been even less likely 20 years ago. Last fall, Mikhail Baryshnikov, ABT's artistic director, appointed MacMillan artistic associate of the company at the same time that he named John Taras associate director.

MacMillan's potential impact on the American company as its de facto resident choreographer is, then, a crucial one. A candid interview with him prior to the opening produced some surprises.

For instance, he does not take at all to the idea that he is at Ballet Theater to create dance-dramas as a balance to the many plotless ballets introduced under Baryshnikov's regime since 1980. Nor, he emphasizes, is he a choreographer obsessed with sexuality in ballet, as he feels his critics perceive him. "Different Drummer," his recent ballet version of "Wozzeck" for the Royal, has caused some balletomanes to use words like "revolting."

In some new autobiographical insights, he counters certain accepted interpretations of his ballets. "Triad," which Ballet Theater presented last year, was not about a homosexual relationship into which a girl intrudes, he asserts, but was inspired by a youthful rivalry between himself and his brother, Finally, while MacMillan cannot envision a



Kenneth MacMillan.

situation without ties to the Royal Ballet (where he is principal choreographer), he does not regard himself as an occasional visitor to Ballet Theater.

"I haven't been brought in to do just dramatic ballets," the 55-year-old Scottish-born choreographer declares. "I will do dramatic ballets and I will do so-called abstract ballets as well."

All this might come as a surprise to those who felt that MacMillan was meant to focus on dance-drama, a genre that had made ABT famous in the 1940s and '50s. It is a side that many see lacking in the company today. Significantly, Ballet Theater's season will also feature the 1967 psychological MacMillan ballet "Anastasia," with Cynthia Gregory and Martine van Hamel alternating in the title role of Anna Anderson, who claimed to be the daughter of Czar Nicholas II.

Nonetheless, the choreographer ventures, "I think I'm about to change. And this is because of the impetus of the company. It is not that the dancers are not good dramatically. They're excellent. But I detect a sort of energy that I haven't found in Europe. There is a concentration on dance technique and the technique is astounding. It's brought back to me the original impetus I had about dance, as a dancer and in my early works — when I could feel the movement in my body."

MacMillan said he had had three foot operations, which shortened a dancing career that began in 1946 with the Sadler's

Wells Theater Ballet, the junior company of the Sadler's Wells Ballet (now the Royal). ABT's dancers "make me want to dance again," he says. "I've never known such a hard-working company. They're phenomenal in class and rehearsal, and when they go straight on to the performance they're as good at 8 P.M. as they were in the morning."

THE stronger technique available in Ballet Theater has opened up new choreographic possibilities to MacMillan, though pure-dance ballets are not new to him. But the typical MacMillan work has concerned itself with a youthful protagonist struck down early in life by a trauma. More directly, MacMillan feels many of his ballets have been concerned with "the person destroyed by the social milieu."

"Gloria," which seemed inspired by a poem by Vera Brittain about the British generation cut down by World War I, was actually linked to his father, MacMillan reveals. "My father was gassed in World War I and went back to a England that was supposed to be better and braver. He was unemployed. For the rest of his life he had only itinerant jobs." Asked if such ballets were based on political feelings, MacMillan seemed startled, replying that he had not thought of himself in this connection. Moreover, in seeing his father now as a victim of society, he realized for the first time what the real scar in his own youth had been.

"My mother died when I was 11. My father died when I was 15. The interesting thing is I thought that my mother's death was the trauma in my life. Now I think it was my father."

This vision of a life destroyed by society is reflected again in "Fin du Jour," a deceptively glamorous ballet in which the beautiful people of the 1960s cavort on the Riviera until the day comes to an end — that is, war closes the era. "I wanted in that ballet to present a very serious theme in what seemed a frivolous setting," he says. "That's when I was growing up. And when the war started, yes, I thought it was the *fin du jour*. I didn't know from one day to the next whether I was going to be dead or alive. The people in that ballet are the sort who are not aware of what Germany was doing at that time."

In 1982, MacMillan choreographed "Valley of the Shadows" based on "The Garden of the Finzi-Continis," a story of an Italian Jewish family whose children live in an en-

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Mehdi Charef.

Amy Hollowell







## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Using the Company Plane: Business or Ego Trip?

by Roger Collis

PEOPLE tend to have extreme views about corporate planes. They are seen either as costly toys for the chairman's ego trips or as indispensable as computers in the race to improve productivity and competitive edge.

Somewhere in between is the dialectical reality. Whether or not they are cost-effective depends on what you want to achieve and how much value you put on management time. Modern corporate aircraft are fast, safe and comfortable. They offer business opportunities that are not possible with scheduled airlines. For example, how else can you go to five African cities in as many days except by corporate jet? But with planes costing up to \$6 million and charter costs ranging from \$150 an hour for a Piper Aztec to more than \$1,000 an hour for a Learjet, it's important to pick the right plane for the right job. Of course, this depends on how far you want to go and how many people you want to take along. With a full load, cost per passenger often can be less than with commercial flights.

But direct cost savings are only one consideration. For most companies, convenience and time-saving count much more. Commercial airlines serve only about 170 out of the 2,000 airports in Western Europe that can accommodate private planes, although not always jets. So you can get much closer to your actual destination and avoid major airport hubs in a private plane. For example, if you want to go to Eindhoven in the Netherlands, you can land there instead of flying to Schiphol and rubbing shoulders with its hordes of travelers. Corporate planes can often use military airfields like Melun, south of Paris (ideal if you are going to Fontainebleau), or Northolt on the outskirts of London. One of the new twin-engine helicopters, like the Dauphin 2, can ferry you from Battersea heliport in central London to a heliport on the edge of Paris, cutting the time of a door-to-door trip to as low as an hour and 15 minutes. What's more, you can hold a private conference with half a dozen people en route in leather-cushioned comfort and return home when you want to, free of schedules.

Although corporate or business aircraft can include anything from a piston-engine Piper Navajo to a customized Boeing 747, the term is usually applied to a turboprop or jet seating up to 10 people. Beyond this are the commuter-type planes, like the Jetstream 31, which can carry up to 18 passengers. The term "air taxi" is sometimes limited to small, unpiloted piston-engine planes carrying four to eight passengers and cruising at up to 200 miles an hour. This compares with 300 mph for the typical turboprop and more than 500 mph for Learjets, the sports cars of business aviation.

Reliable figures are not available, but it has been estimated that the world's fleet of corporate aircraft is about 14,000; at least 11,000 of these are in the United States (where, it is said, there are twice as many private jets as commercial airlines), perhaps 4,000 in Western Europe, and a few hundred operating in the Middle East, Asia and the Far East, where the market is underdeveloped, mainly because of political and bureaucratic restrictions.

In Europe, most charter operators believe the market is set for growth. One indication of this is in Britain, where according to Larry Flowerdew, chief executive of the Air Transport Operators Association, the total number of hours flown increased from 92,000 in 1978 to 137,660 in 1984. Holders of air operator licenses increased from 162 to 213 over the same period. These figures include helicopters as well as fixed-wing aircraft. Flowerdew's association claims to represent 85 percent of U.K. operators (65 companies owning a total of 350 aircraft).

Flowerdew also observes a shift from company-owned planes to chartering, a view shared by Frank MacFarlane, chief executive of the European Business Aviation Association in Brussels. According to MacFarlane, companies like Barclays Bank and Unilever have moved to chartering exclusively. Others, like IBM, Philips and Shell still operate their own aircraft. But whether for reasons of security or to avoid the gratuitous scrutiny of unions and stockholders, few companies are willing to talk about how and why they use business planes.

"Please, please, don't quote me," says the travel manager of a state-owned corporation in Britain, "but if you pick a prop or a

turboprop and fly full load, it can be cost effective. But I'm afraid that some of the time it isn't. We used to have five of our own aircraft. They are very expensive toys."

"Buying an aircraft is a complicated decision. Very often it's more of an act of faith," says a London-based official of a major oil company that operates two corporate jets. "We depreciate the planes over 10 years to 20 percent of the \$5-million (about \$6.35 million) purchase price. Direct operating costs work out at £550 an hour assuming 800 flying hours a year." On this basis, a round trip from London to Brussels (total flying time about an hour and 40 minutes) would cost £850, excluding landing fees of about £250. This compares with a return business-class ticket of £160. So six executives would need to travel in order to make the trip cost-effective in purely cash terms.

To charter a comparable jet for the same trip would cost £1,900 for a day return, including landing fees. A turboprop, like the Cessna Conquest, would take 40 minutes

## Expensive toys are sometimes efficient tools

longer and cost £1,300. Most economical of all would be a seven-seat Piper Navajo, which would take two and a half hours but cost only £700. So chartering can be as cost-effective as a company-owned plane.

It depends on corporate dispersion. For example, if a company's main pattern of travel is between London and New York, a corporate plane doesn't make a great deal of sense. But if it has locations in Nuremberg, Valencia and Lyon (which is the case for one toy company), a corporate turboprop would be a good investment if annual flying time exceeds about 600 hours. But few companies have a fleet that can meet all their needs. Many both own planes and charter them. Some even rent their planes out to other companies.

The longer the trip the more economical a faster plane becomes. This is because the higher hourly cost is offset by a shorter journey time. It's a matter of horses for courses. A small plane like the Navajo is a good choice for up to about 400 miles, from 400 to 800 miles a turboprop makes sense, while for longer trips a jet is the best value.

According to Dominique Chevrier, chief dispatcher of Executive Jet Aviation in Geneva, a Learjet 35 becomes cheaper than a Kingair turboprop on flights that last more than 90 minutes. He contends that a Geneva-London round trip for seven persons in a Learjet works out at the same cost per head as business-class tickets.

Most operators charge on the basis of actual hours flown from the time the plane leaves home until its return, plus overnight expenses for the crew. McAlpine Aviation, the largest U.K. operator, charges an extra £1,000 for every complete 24 hours that a plane is laid over, but there is no pro rata charge for shorter stops.

In Western Europe alone there are an estimated 700 charter firms operating up to 350 different types of fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters. It can be a problem finding the plane you need at a suitable time and place.

The Aircharter Centre, a firm of air brokers based at Gatwick Airport in London, has come up with what it says is a unique solution: a computerized data bank that stores details of more than 3,500 charter operators throughout the world. It came on line two weeks ago and according to the managing director, Tony Mack, contains constantly updated information on aircraft availability, seating capacity, flight times and charges. "We can provide the right aircraft at the most competitive price wherever you want to go," Mack says.

A new generation of corporate planes is lifting off the drawing boards. For example, turboprop aircraft with rear-facing "pusher" engines, like the Avtek 400, are claimed to be 30 percent more fuel efficient and can fly at sub-jet speeds with a range of 2,000 miles.

The day may not be far off when the business traveler will routinely avoid the hassles of major airports and commercial schedules.

## North America's Annual Road Show

by Andrew H. Malcolm

It usually begins in the morning, anywhere from 45 to 60 minutes later than planned. Again and again, each family member shuffles between house and car, carrying suitcases, satchels, piles of books, toys and maps. It is a scene to be repeated millions of times in the coming weeks as spring revives the land. For just as regularly and predictably as birds return north after winter's chill, year after year, generation after generation, Americans take to the road.

They go in search of newness, adventure and togetherness. But car trips, like some new toys, can wear out very quickly, what with fatigue, flat tires, exhausted radiators and seething sibling rivalries. Yet hope persists — or memories are short. And so Americans set out to wander the byways of North America, with ritual stops every few hours at such roadside attractions as Dairy Creme, Dairy Delite, Dairy Freeze or Frosty's.

They enjoy a quintessential fact of American life: that the car is the liberator of the spirit. Going somewhere, anywhere, in some sort of vehicle has been an integral part of American lore from the days of the prairie schooner. This urge hasn't changed now just because the vehicle is a car, the fuel is gasoline instead of oats and the dashboard talks back with a Japanese accent. It is the automobile, though smelly and costly at times, that regularly frees the multitude from the confines of the city, the home and the general routine of life.

In a complex, hurried life, the car is one of the few things that gives the average American a feeling of being in complete control. Driving, he can shut out the outer world simply by rolling up the window. The automobile traveler is a king on a vinyl bucket-seat throne, changing direction with the turn of a wheel, changing the climate with a flick of the button, changing the music with the switch of a dial.

More important, perhaps, vacationing Americans on an automobile trip can experience again, for a few days or a few weeks, a sense of serenity increasingly rare in our computerized world. It is not bad, on an ordered globe of precision and straight lines, sometimes to drift at whim, turning down this road or that for no particular reason, stopping here or there according to no schedule, just wandering.

The car trip can draw the family together, as it was in the days before television. But the trip itself has changed in recent decades. As recently as 30 years ago, there were few interstates and fewer toll roads. Although the glove compartment might have contained a roadside restaurant guide by Duncan Hines that seemed to list virtually every place in the country (including specialties and prices), many mothers still made picnic meals for traveling. In those days a car radio was not called an audio system, and one speaker seemed sufficient.

MUCH, however, remains the same. There are the sounds: the wonderful whine of rubber tires against the pavement, the friendly honks of immense trucks in immense trucks responding to waving youngsters and, of course, the wind rushing by, bringing the scents of farms, forests and fresh thunderstorms somewhere nearby. The radio announcers discoursing authoritatively on the sale of grains and animal parts.

And there are the back-seat squabbles as brothers and sisters contend for space, comic books or pillows. An armistice can sometimes be negotiated by mediators in the front seat who threaten denial of motel swimming pool rights that evening. Or diversionary tactics can be attempted: "Look at that," an adult can say, peering intensely through the windshield. Even black, video-age kids can't rein in their curiosity enough not to look. And if it is something as ordinary as a 50-million-year-old, snow-capped mountain range, or a canyon continually carved by nature since way back, even before the Beatles were born, well, it will earn a yawning. "Oh, yeah, I saw that on television." (If, on the other hand, the scene is something truly spectacular, something like, say, an empty football stadium whose global significance was confirmed by being televised last New Year's Day, then the view will likely evoke, "Awesome!" — a high accolade this month.)

Following are four favorite routes in different parts of the continent described by correspondents of *The New York Times*.

## Vermont

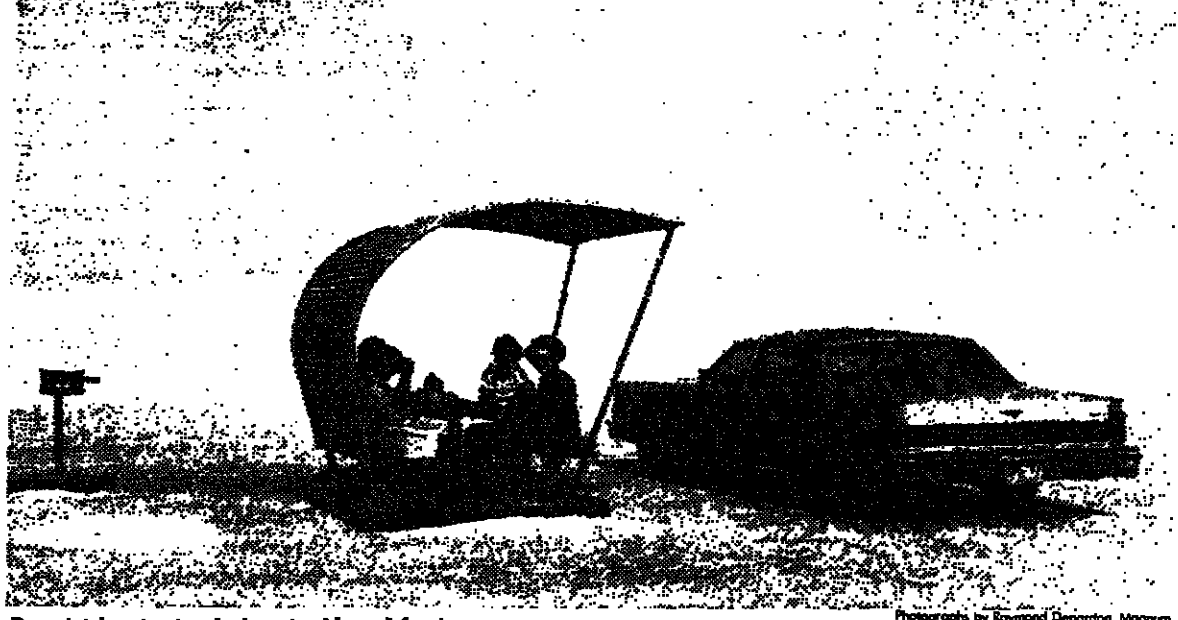
The soul of New England may plausibly be said to lie in the southeast corner of Vermont, amid the winding roads that snake through forests of pine and birch, never far from a bubbling stream.

Sail past the big, bustling interstate highways and enter Vermont instead by a quieter path, climbing up Route 112 from western Massachusetts. The route runs along an elevated ridge, through apple orchards and clumps of maple trees, across narrow bridges, past farms where outcroppings of rock jut from the dry fields.

When the road enters Jacksonville, pause to visit the general store, then head off on Route 100, through the scenic Deerfield Valley, to a little town known as Wilmington. One of the attractions here is the Coombs Sugar House, where you can watch maple sap boiled down to pure maple syrup in big metal tanks.

Then, as part of a big loop around Lake Whitingham and the Harriman Reservoir, take Route 9 west out of Wilmington to Searsburg.

Follow Route 8 as it veers south from Searsburg: a winding road creeping through dense forest, which opens occasionally upon a breathtaking panorama of south Vermont. Follow the signs for Readsboro and Whitingham, past Sadawaga Pond. Roadside streams rush by, creating little waterfalls, the only sound audible among the trees, the white clapboard houses and the weather-



Roadside picnic shelter in New Mexico.

Photograph by Raymond Desautels, Magnum

There are familiar sights: Stockinged feet sticking out of a station wagon's rear window. A long line of passenger cars dutifully cruising along, for now, at 54 miles an hour behind a state trooper's car. A 46-foot-tall neon cowboy, beckoning to passers-by, the urgent signs that order vacationers to "See Frontier Fort," "See Elvis Car," "See the Presidents in Wax," "See 15-Ton Log" and the more sedate "Food-Fuel-Lodging, E-Z Off-On."

There develops, too, on these longer drives a sense of the freeway fraternity. That car with the rusty Indiana license plates, the one that was in the motel parking lot last night and at the restaurant at breakfast this morning, is passing again and is given a wave of friendly recognition. Something special has brought strangers together for one moment on the same stretch of highway.

That something is a flight from the routine, a hunt for something new or a rediscovery of something old. It is a time free of chores and appointments and telephones. It is a chance to be absorbed in a landscape large enough to hold miles of mirages, beneath skies bigger than cities. And it is an opportunity to take note of such things, and then to share them with others.

THERE are other important discoveries to be made: Meeting people from other parts of the country, and savoring their cultural and linguistic differences. Visiting an array of East Coast historical shrines in segments connected by the same roads the Revolutionary Army may have used. Or, if you're a youngster, hanging your hand out a speeding car's window, and discovering, for yourself, the principle of aerodynamic lift.

I can recall driving through Nova Scotia one rainy day, and gaining a new appreciation for the elasticity of a young mind when, from the back seat, my preschool son, Christopher, rattled off the alphabet — backward. That same afternoon, the sun re-emerged over the twisting, coastal Cabot Trail, unveiling a wave-punctuated panorama of greens, blues, reds and browns. I'm not sure which scene I remember most — the Nova Scotia seaside, where the tall cliffs meet the shifting, moody surface of the North Atlantic, or Christopher's mindscape. But the auto vacation made both possible.

beaten red barns. The road descends steeply and suddenly back to Jacksonville.

From there, retrace the path north along Route 100, but this time turn right at Wilmington and head east on Route 9, past the Hogback Mountain ski area, until a sign points the way to South Newfane. A well-traveled but unpaved dirt road runs north, under a canopy of trees, to a covered bridge, which leads to South Newfane. Newfane itself, the well-tended model of a New England town, is just a short drive away.

Robert Pear

## South Carolina

Along the Atlantic coast, between the cities of Savannah and Charleston, lies South Carolina's Low Country. It is a flat landscape of black water and marsh grass, one of the last major unpolluted marine estuaries on the East Coast.

Seen from the narrow two-lane highways that meander beneath canopies of moss-draped oaks, it is a serene and graceful place; a long, low horizon broken only by the flight of herons. Here are small towns and poor houses and roadside stands selling fresh crab. Along the coastal islands that divide the marsh from the sea, there are black communities that date from the time of the Civil War, when freed slaves came to make their living here by farming and hunting and oystering.

The area is now changing. Vast real estate developments have begun to eat into the old coastal plantations, but there still is much to be savored.

Start at Hilton Head Island, 30 miles northeast of Savannah. There, in Harbour Town, near the island's southern extreme, leave the car and take the three-hour boat trip and tour of nearby Daufuskie Island, where automobiles are not permitted and the residents still speak with a trace of the Gullah accent of their forebears.

Back in the car, head north, past the crowded resort hotels and condominiums of Hilton Head and on to the mainland, following U.S. 278 through the tidal marshes for 22 miles to state road 170, and then bear north-northeast, across Port Royal Sound, past the entrance to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at Parris Island, and on to Beaufort. This small port city, pronounced Bew-fort and founded in the early 18th century, is one of the little known jewels of the Southeast coast.

Drive slowly along Bay Street, past the antebellum homes, and visit the John Mark Verdier House, where the Marquis de Lafayette was entertained in 1825.

William E. Schmidt

## Michigan

I-94 between Detroit and Chicago is 275 miles of monotonous, heavily traveled highway, but travelers can break that monotony with two detours into the past.

Starting westward from Detroit, a visitor could spend at least part of a day at Greenfield Village, in nearby Dearborn. The 254-acre complex is Henry Ford's attempt to recreate some of the events and places that were pivotal in the transformation of the United States into an industrial power; the

Wright Brothers bicycle shop, for example, and one of Thomas Edison's laboratories. The village is open from daily except holidays, from 9 to 5; admission is \$8, \$4 for children.

Marshall, Michigan, is about halfway between the two big cities, and is a good place to break the journey. If the rows of gingerbread-becked Victorian houses that line the streets seem rather grand for this little community of 7,000, it is because the early settlers thought that Marshall would become the state capital and built accordingly. Political power went elsewhere, but the gracious style remains.

For overnight accommodations, the National House Inn is conveniently situated just off the town square. It was built in 1835 to be an overnight stop on the stagecoach route between Detroit, then a small fur trading post, and Chicago. It was restored in 1976, and is the oldest operating inn in the state and possibly the region, with 16 rooms and suites priced at \$44 to \$73 a night, including breakfast.

Thrifty travelers have been known to stop off at the Copper Bar on Michigan Avenue, Marshall's main street. Light and dark beers are served by the main street. In Mason jars, and peanuts come straight from an antique coffee roaster. Just toss the shells on the floor.

John Holusha

## Mexico

Visitors to Mexico who spend their time only in the bustling, smog-laden capital or at one of the many beach resorts can come away thinking of the country as a cross between Los Angeles and Miami. A quick drive south from the capital, at least as far as Cuernavaca, can help correct that mistake.

Leave Mexico City by the Cuernavaca toll road, heading south to climb along the sides of one of the many mountains that surround the capital. About 15 minutes along the way, look back for an overview of Mexico City's ever-growing sprawl; farther on, you will see the two majestic volcanoes, Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatepetl.

Those lucky enough to pass this way during harvest season can see hay being scythed, stacked and baled in ways left behind in the United States long ago. Miradores — overlooks — offer vistas of the unspoiled valleys. Here are the vendors of delicious quesadillas, filled tortillas fried in hot oil, known to be consumed even by those of us in the business of telling tourists what not to eat.

Just after the huge switchback known as La Pera, you can turn off for a side trip to Tepoztlán, a charming, lazy market town with a 16th-century Dominican monastery and church off its main plaza. The physically fit can make the two-hour climb to the Cerro of Tepozteco, some 2,000 feet above the town, to see the pyramid there and gain an extraordinary view of the entire region.

Cuernavaca itself, 14 miles from Tepoztlán, is becoming a miniature Mexico City. But many Mexico City residents make the trip just to while away the afternoon sipping drinks surrounded by Zuniga sculptures, peacocks and pretty people on the lawns of Las Mananitas, at Ricardo Linares 107. The former palace of Cortés, now a museum just off the main plaza, is worth a visit, particularly for its heroic Diego Rivera murals.

Richard J. Meislin

## MacMillan Continued from page 9

closed world as the Nazis prepare their doom.

Most of the MacMillan ballets created since the late 1970s are unknown to the American public partly because the Royal Ballet comes here less frequently and because his "sordid" experiments are not considered good box office by American producers.

Once considered to be on the laconic side by interviewers, MacMillan now proves quite willing to talk about his works. "My Brother, My Sister" (1978), for instance, was inspired by a book about the Brontës — Bramwell and his sisters, Anne, Charlotte and Emily, and their father. As children, the Brontës siblings created an extensive fantasy world, filling notebooks with minute stories of their fictional kingdoms. "It was Bramwell who was the hero of all their books," MacMillan says. So my ballet became a ballet about a brother and all the sisters, about their fantasies. I didn't want the public to know it was the Brontës."

Nevertheless, MacMillan did transcribe some of his information to the stage. "When the Brontës children did anything wrong, the father would put a cloth on the child's head and face so that they would be uninhibited and talk about what they'd done. That's very Freudian. I used a mask in the ballet."

Speaking of sex, which some people say MacMillan does too often in his ballets, the choreographer declares, "I don't go out of my way to show the sexual side." In his ballets about Isadora Duncan and the Hapsburg Crown Prince Rudolf, for instance, "this side is important to their lives, and this is also 1985." Certainly such ballets show nothing you won't find in books, plays or films, but, he adds, "I can't find any English ballet critics who go to plays and movies. They're encased in their little bubble world."

"I regret that a lot of critics think of me in terms of sexuality on the stage. I have a sacred side as well." Here, MacMillan re-

fers to his Mahler ballet, "Song of the Earth," and his ballet to the Faust "Requiem."

In the last few years, MacMillan has directed stage plays — Strindberg's "Dance of Death" with Edward Fox, "The Chairs" and "The Lesson" by Ionesco, and Tennessee Williams' "Kingdom of the Earth."

Directing plays took his bias toward drama in ballet to its logical conclusion and perhaps accounts for his interest in doing something new. He has certainly used non-classical movement recently and he admits to being influenced by Martha Graham's idiom, now that he has seen more Graham works.

Yet he affirms, "I'm a classicist at heart," and stresses the following point with respect to his place in Ballet Theater. "Historically, I come from a great classical school. I think when Misha Baryshnikov became director here, the seeds were sown to create more of a classical company than it had been before — and I think he has succeeded."

One situation is now shared by nearly all major ballet companies: "Every company is in a state of transition. And most are now run by male ex-dancers." The fact that no women directors are at the helm strikes MacMillan as stranger than it would an American. British ballet had two founding mothers — Ninette de Valois and Marie Rambert — and produced major company directors such as Beryl Grey, Alicia Markova, Celia Franca and Mona Ingelby. "In my days with Dame Ninette, we all used to look to her as a mother. Every company leader takes on the mother or father role." Yet this is hardly the way today's dancers and audiences regard the new young directors. Most are intent on change and "all present directors are having great difficulties," MacMillan says.

"The audiences expect every company to be as it was. Nobody likes changes. It's a very important point."

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In Monument Valley, on the Arizona-Utah border.



NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Unocal	497,279	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/4	+ 1/4
Amoco	187,727	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	+ 1/4
Exxon	152,801	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	+ 1/4
Amstar	142,801	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Amstar	112,801	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Amstar	102,801	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Amstar	92,801	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Amstar	82,801	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Amstar	72,801	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Amstar	62,801	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages			
Symbol	Prev. Close	Today's High	Today's Low
Govt	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
Corp	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
Utilities	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1276.85	1282.25	1272.50	1284.75	+ 4.30
Transp	1078.00	1082.00	1072.00	1078.00	+ 2.00
Utilities	1078.00	1082.00	1072.00	1078.00	+ 2.00
Comp	512.36	516.00	512.00	515.25	+ 2.82

NYSE Diaries			
Symbol	Close	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	90 1/2	90 1/2	0
Declined	78 1/2	78 1/2	0
Unchanged	146	146	0
Total Issues	146	146	0
New Issues	10	10	0

NYSE Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40	0.00
Industrials	105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40	0.00
Utilities	105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40	0.00
Finance	105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40	0.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
Symbol	Buy	Sell	Chg.
Amstar	128,801	128,801	0
Amstar	118,801	118,801	0
Amstar	108,801	108,801	0
Amstar	98,801	98,801	0
Amstar	88,801	88,801	0

NYSE Closing			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
Amstar	128,801	128,801	128,801
Amstar	118,801	118,801	118,801
Amstar	108,801	108,801	108,801
Amstar	98,801	98,801	98,801
Amstar	88,801	88,801	88,801

AMEX Diaries			
Symbol	Close	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	90 1/2	90 1/2	0
Declined	78 1/2	78 1/2	0
Unchanged	146	146	0
Total Issues	146	146	0
New Issues	10	10	0

Standard & Poor's Index			
Symbol	Close	Prev.	Chg.
Industrials	105.40	105.40	0.00
Utilities	105.40	105.40	0.00
Finance	105.40	105.40	0.00
Composite	105.40	105.40	0.00

NASDAQ Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	285.07	285.07	285.07	285.07	0.00
Industrials	285.07	285.07	285.07	285.07	0.00
Utilities	285.07	285.07	285.07	285.07	0.00
Finance	285.07	285.07	285.07	285.07	0.00

AMEX Sales			
Symbol	Close	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	90 1/2	90 1/2	0
Declined	78 1/2	78 1/2	0
Unchanged	146	146	0
Total Issues	146	146	0
New Issues	10	10	0

AMEX Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amstar	128,801	128,801	128,801	128,801	0
Amstar	118,801	118,801	118,801	118,801	0
Amstar	108,801	108,801	108,801	108,801	0
Amstar	98,801	98,801	98,801	98,801	0
Amstar	88,801	88,801	88,801	88,801	0

AMEX Stock Index			
Symbol	Close	Prev.	Chg.
Industrials	105.40	105.40	0.00
Utilities	105.40	105.40	0.00
Finance	105.40	105.40	0.00
Composite	105.40	105.40	0.00

## Shares Gain in Active Trading

United Press International  
NEW YORK — Prices were higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Thursday in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 0.22 Wednesday, was up 6.19 to 1,284.67. Advances led declines by a 3-2 margin. Volume amounted to about 107.1 million shares, compared with 99.6 million in the same period Wednesday.

The market's performance Thursday was "relatively good," said George Pirone, of Dreyfus Corp.

"We're upward bound," he said, looking for the market to approach the 1,300 level in the next week or so.

Trading in the prior session was not a total washout, he noted, since the Dow was able to come back from its lows to close with only a small loss.

"The market still looks very good. We've been in this mild 'up' trend for most of about two weeks," said Ricky Harrington, of Interstate Securities, Charlotte, North Carolina.

"I think eventually we'll test 1,300," he said, noting that there "was nothing really on the downside."

"The one thing that could really set this thing on fire would be lower interest rates," he said.

"With rates coming down like this, stock prices are going higher in the long run," said Kevin Keeney, of Southwest Securities, Dallas.

He noted strengths in international oil, savings & loans and some defensive issues.

Unocal was near the top of the actives, and lower, amid its takeover struggle with Mesa Petroleum's T. Boone Pickens Jr.

Petroleum issues were generally higher, after

several brokerage houses upgraded their opinion. Atlantic Richfield, Exxon and Texaco were among the gainers. Coca-Cola was lower in active trading.

Gannett, which jumped Wednesday on the rumor that CBS may acquire it, was up a bit. CBS was fractionally higher. Times Mirror Corp. was lower after reporting first-quarter net of 64 cents a share compared to 63 cents a share in the year-ago quarter.

## G.D. Searle Buys Shares

The Associated Press  
SKOKIE, Ill. — G.D. Searle & Co. said Thursday that it has bought for \$388.1 million 7.5 million shares of common stock from trusts established by the Searle family.

The purchase, for \$51.75 a share based on Wednesday's closing on the New York Stock Exchange, comes four weeks after the board of directors abandoned plans to sell off the company either in whole or in parts.

Searle said it would pay for the stock with \$250 million in 60-day notes and the balance in five-year subordinated notes.

After selling the stock, various Searle family trusts will hold 21.39 percent of the corporation's 41.8 million outstanding shares, down from 33.35 percent prior to the transaction.

The shares were sold from trusts established by the Searle family, but none was from trusts held directly by the Searle family, a spokesman said. The corporation also received a four-year right of first refusal for the remaining shares held in Searle family trusts.

Searle makes pharmaceuticals and Aspartame, an artificial sweetener.

## To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the Market Summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference,

some other items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0

12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0

12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0

12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0

12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0

12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0

12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0

12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0

12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0
21 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	100	0

11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 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1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 1/2	100	4.00	4.00	10.	11 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AMX Most Active

AMX Stock Index

ACQUISITION OPPORTUNITY

IMPORTED Tanqueray

HYC INVESTMENT

Statistics Index

AMX price	2.20	Exchange rate	1.71
AMX volume	2.20	Prime time	2.20
NYSE price	2.20	Gold market	2.20
NYSE volume	2.20	Interest rate	2.20
Commodity price	2.20	Market summary	2.20
Commodity volume	2.20	Options	2.20
Commodity price	2.20	OTC stock	2.20
Commodity volume	2.20	Other markets	2.20

# BUSINESS/FINANCE

## TECHNOLOGY

### 'Do-It-Yourself' Chip Sales Seen Quadrupling by '89

By ANDREW POLLACK  
New York Times Service

SANTA CLARA, California — David S. Sandifer, a development engineer for Geosource Inc. in Houston, makes microelectronic chips for use in his company's seismic equipment. But unlike most people who make semiconductors, Mr. Sandifer does not wear a white "bunny suit" and work in a sterilized factory with huge furnaces and chemical tanks.

Mr. Sandifer makes the chips himself, on his desk. After feeding the design for a chip into a computer, he puts a blank chip in a little programming unit, waits a few seconds and the chip is programmed to his design. "We make our own custom chips," he said. Such "do-it-yourself" chips have represented a tiny niche of the semiconductor business for years. But now, technological improvements promise to make these chips, known as field-programmable logic or user-programmable logic, more popular. Datquest, a market-research concern, estimates that sales of such customer-definable logic chips will nearly quadruple by 1989, to \$910 million, from \$251 million in 1984.

More than that, however, these systems, dubbed desk-top silicon foundries, represent in a very rudimentary way a direction in which the whole semiconductor industry is moving — toward customized chips that can be turned out speedily.

CURRENTLY, if a company needs a chip that is not available off the shelf, it must go to a semiconductor company to have it made. The process can take weeks or even months. With a customer-programmable chip, the wait is reduced to minutes. Panatich Semiconductor has just introduced such chips. The customer chips are also especially useful during the early stages of a product development, when a company might need only a few prototypes.

The first customer-programmable chips were memory chips, which merely store information. They were known as programmable read-only memories, or Proms, and Eproms, which are erasable Proms. By the late 1970s, customer-programmable logic devices began appearing, starting with the programmable array logic device, or Pal, introduced by Monolithic Memories.

These chips, now offered by most of the major semiconductor companies, contain pre-wired circuits. The user customizes the chip by blowing fuses on certain circuits, leaving only the circuits needed to perform the desired function. While these chips have done moderately well, they use a bipolar technology that uses a lot of energy. And once a fuse is blown, it cannot be mended.

Now companies are starting to develop programmable circuits using a process known as complementary metal oxide semiconductor, or Cmos. While not as fast as bipolar chips, Cmos chips use far less energy. Moreover, the chips can be erased by ultraviolet light and reprogrammed.

Leading the way with these new chips is Altera Corp., which introduced its first chips last year. Panatich Semiconductor introduced a similar product last month. Others expected in the market this year include Monolithic Memories and Cypress Semiconductor.

Altera sells a \$2,500 kit in a box the size of a shoe box. It consists of software, a card that fits into International Business Machines Corp.'s PC, a cable and a programming unit the size of

The industry is moving toward chips that can be produced quickly.

## ICI Profit Rose 8.9% In Quarter

### Akzo Reports 28% Increase

By Bob Hagerly  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC disappointed the stock market Thursday by reporting an 8.9-percent increase in pretax profit for the first quarter. The slower-than-expected growth reflected dull performances from fertilizers and general chemicals.

Separately, Akzo NV, the Dutch man-made fiber and chemical company, reported a 28-percent rise in first-quarter net profit.

ICI said that pretax profit rose to \$267 million (\$226 million) from \$245 million a year earlier. Net profit totaled \$155 million, or 24.8 pence per share, up 6.2 percent from £146 million, or 23.9 pence a share.

Sales grew 15 percent to £2.72 billion from £2.37 billion.

On the London Stock Exchange, ICI shares tumbled 25 pence to close at 740 pence, even though analysts had been reducing their earnings forecasts in recent days.

"It's a disappointment to have one's worst fears confirmed," said Mark Quilliam, an analyst at James Capel & Co.

But ICI said the performance was good in light of slower economic growth in most of its markets. "We're on budget," said Alan Clements, ICI's finance director.

Mr. Clements said that the company had strong performances from crop-protection chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fibers, petrochemicals and plastics. Severe winter weather depressed sales of fertilizers and some heavier chemicals. The relatively small dyestuffs business remained unprofitable.

Profit in ICI's oil business slipped to £22 million from £31 million a year earlier. That decline reflects higher petroleum-revenue taxes and declining output from the Nigerian field in the North Sea.

The latest figures included one month of trading from the Beatrice Chemical units, acquired last last

## Poland Nurtures Private Firms

### Raises, Bonuses Test Socialist Work Ethic

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — In the gritty industrial section of Warsaw, one of the 650 privately owned companies, lies a modern medical equipment plant. Its private owners are tolerated and even owned by the authorities in the hope that they and others like them succeed in transforming the work ethic of socialist Poland.

The company, Plastomed, which has 350 workers producing calibrated pipettes and electronic laboratory equipment, is one of the 650 privately owned companies financed from abroad that have sprouted here in the last three years with the blessings from economic planners.

Although these private companies, all involved in light manufacturing of items such as cosmetics and clothing, together account for scarcely 1 percent of the value of Poland's national production, they are being increasingly viewed as the cutting edge of an effort to revitalize a limping economy and invigorate a sluggish culture of industrial labor.

Despite occasional ideological attacks on the whole idea of private, profit-oriented businesses from hardline and doctrinaire Communist Party factions, the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski is nurturing at least some of these companies and is conducting an expansion of the concept that would draw larger amounts of private capital for large-scale joint ventures beyond light industry.

As originally conceived and outlined during the upheavals of the Solidarity period, the government program limited investment and ownership to foreigners of Polish descent. At the time the idea was explained here as just another attempt to establish links with the Polish Diaspora, those estimated 40 million people of Polish origin who live beyond the country's borders. Under the original plan such people could invest as little as \$2,000 to open a business whose profits



Workers at the Plastomed factory in Warsaw, one of 650 privately owned companies operating in Poland.

would be untaxed for three years.

Because of the original links to Poles abroad, the concerns were called Polonia companies. The name is still used, even though, in its search for capital and modernizing technologies, the government has expanded the program to include those without Polish ties.

Obviously a major objective of the plan was to attract capital to a Poland hit hard by restricted credits from the West. The plan was geared to attract export-oriented projects and the foreign owners are permitted to repatriate 50 percent of their gross hard currency profits.

But beyond the pure and still-limited economic elements, the Polonia companies are being studied as models for changing the behavior of a work force that has close to the lowest productivity record in Europe.

"There is no doubt that what Poland needs is a new work ethic to replace attitudes that have developed in the last 40 years," an aide to General Jaruzelski said in a recent interview.

Those attitudes are enshrined in jokes and sayings often heard among workers. "Whether lying

## Chrysler Profit Dropped 28% In First Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan — Chrysler Corp. said Thursday that its first-quarter profit fell 28 percent from the like period of 1984.

The automaker said it earned \$507.6 million, or \$4.18 per share, in the first quarter compared with \$705.8 million, or \$5.64 per share, in the opening quarter of 1984.

Its pretax earnings for the quarter were \$725.1 million, a 2.6-percent increase over last year's \$706.2 million. But net earnings declined because of a \$217.5 million tax bill.

Chrysler became a corporate taxpayer again in the fourth quarter of 1984. Before that, the company was able to use tax credits earned during its close brush with bankruptcy.

The company said that its worldwide sales in the first quarter rose 10.2 percent to a record \$3.4 billion from \$4.9 billion in the first quarter of 1984. The previous sales record of \$3.3 billion was set in the fourth quarter of 1984.

The company said that it sold 547,047 units in the first quarter, an increase of 5.9 percent from the 516,672 units sold in the first three months of last year.

General Motors Corp. announced earlier this week that first-quarter profit dropped by about one-third to \$1.07 billion on sales of \$24.2 billion. American Motors Corp. last week announced a \$29-million loss for the quarter.

Ford Motor Co. said that its earnings statement would be released late Friday. Analysts said that they could be lower due to a larger tax bill.

In the first quarter, Chrysler and Ford, which were offering sales incentives to customers and dealers and special financing, gained market share at GM's expense.

In 1984, Chrysler earned a record \$2.38 billion on sales of \$19.6 billion, more than triple the \$700.9 million profit made in 1983 on sales of \$13.3 billion.

For the fourth quarter of 1984, Chrysler reported a record profit of \$609.7 million, or \$4.91 a share, on sales of \$3.3 billion, compared with net income of \$118.3 million, or 91 cents a share, on sales of \$3.8 billion in the last quarter of 1983.

Chrysler recently announced a joint-venture project with Mitsubishi Motors Corp. of Japan to produce small cars at a plant somewhere in the Middle Western United States.

And Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca last week announced a 50-50 joint venture with Samsung Co. of South Korea for automotive parts and components for Chrysler. Mr. Iacocca said that the venture would "study the possibility of car assembly in Korea." (AP, UPI)

## Dollar Gains Sharply During New York Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar gained in New York after closing mixed in European trading. Dealers in New York said the driving force behind the dollar remains a conviction that it has weathered the bad news about the U.S. economy in the first quarter and can look forward to stronger growth this quarter.

In New York, the British pound ended at \$1.2085, down from \$1.2129 on Wednesday; at 3.1480 Deutsche marks, up from 3.105 DM; at 9.5900 French francs, up from 9.465 francs; at 252.45 yen, up from 250.85 yen; and at 2.6340 Swiss francs, up from 2.585 Swiss francs.

The U.S. currency gained substantially against the pound in London, but was still well below records set in January. The pound closed at \$1.2043, down from \$1.223.

The dollar ended in Frankfurt at 3.1203 DM, down from 3.1275 DM on Wednesday; at 9.515 French francs in Paris, down from 9.56 francs; and unchanged at 2.5995 Swiss francs in Zurich. (AP, Reuters)

## Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on April 25, excluding fees.  
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	Milan	Paris	New York
U.S.	2.265	2.265	2.265	2.265	2.265	2.265
DM	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
£	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58
Yen	237.5	237.5	237.5	237.5	237.5	237.5
Swiss	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63
Italian	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Spanish	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6
Portuguese	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4
Belgian	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Canadian	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
Danish	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46
Japanese	237.5	237.5	237.5	237.5	237.5	237.5
Israeli	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Thai	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Indonesian	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Singapore	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Malaysian	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Philippine	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
South African	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Argentine	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Chilean	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Colombian	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Costa Rican	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Cuban	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Ecuadorian	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
El Salvadoran	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Guatemalan	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Honduran	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Indonesian	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japanese	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Korean	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Malaysian	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Mexican	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Nicaraguan	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Panamanian	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Paraguayan	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Peruvian	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Salvadoran	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Uruguayan	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Venezuelan	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36

## U.S. Productivity Falls 1.2% in First Quarter

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. business productivity declined 1.2 percent in the first quarter of 1985, the Labor Department reported Thursday.

Analysts said the fall reflected a slowdown in economic growth and heightened concern about inflation.

The decline in productivity was the first since the third quarter of 1984.

Unit labor costs jumped 7.3 percent in the period, the department said.

The report is "clearly a disappointment in terms of its potential inflation impact," said Allen Sinai, an analyst at Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. "But it is not surprising in view of the slowdown in the U.S. economy during the first quarter and the continuing hiring in the nonmanufacturing sectors," he added.

Commerce Department figures released last week showed the economy grew at a slow 1.3-percent annual rate in the first quarter.

But a brighter picture was given by Labor Department figures released earlier this month showing

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TDB is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of US\$ 62.8 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.4 billion.

## Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits April 25

	1M	3M	6M	1Y
1M	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4
3M	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4
6M	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4
1Y	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4

## Japan Gives U.S. Proposal On Pharmaceutical Imports

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japanese officials gave a U.S. trade delegation on Thursday a plan to change rules on the import and sale of foreign drugs and medical equipment and said the changes would meet many U.S. objectives in the field.

"We are pleased with their attitude," said David Mulford, assistant secretary of the treasury for international affairs and head of the American delegation. But he said, "you shouldn't overplay the positive element."

One U.S. official said that in many cases, the proposed steps were vague. Their significance would not become clear, he said, until final rules were published and enforced.

The package represents a "steady improvement" in the discussions, said Kumeo Shirota, a division director in the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Asked if it meant that Japan was "surrendering," Mr. Shirota responded that

## Asian Dollar Rates

April 25

	1M	3M	6M	1Y
1M	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4
3M	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4
6M	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4
1Y	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 3/4

## Key Money Rates

United States

	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8	8
Federal Funds	8 1/4	8 1/4
Prime Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	9	9
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	8 1/4	8 1/4
3-month Treasury Bills	7 1/2	7 1/2
6-month Treasury Bills	7 1/2	7 1/2
CD's 30-59 days	7 1/2	7 1/2
CD's 60-89 days	7 1/2	7 1/2

## Gold Prices

April 25

	Close	Prev.
Gold, 100g	322.25	322.25
Gold, 10g	322.25	322.25
Gold, 1g	322.25	322.25
Gold, 0.1g	322.25	322.25

## Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Thursday in Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, Israel, Bombay and Milan for holidays.



## (Continued from Page 12)

150 on 150



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Pickens to Offer to Sell Shares Back to Unocal

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — T. Boone Pickens said Thursday that his investment group plans to offer to sell its 23.7 million shares of Unocal Corp. stock back to the company if the group fails in a court attempt to block Unocal's lucrative stock buy-back offer.

But Mr. Pickens insisted that he was not dropping his bid to acquire the large California oil company. He said his group wanted to protect its investment.

Mr. Pickens said that if Unocal succeeded in buying back 27.5 percent of its stock with securities valued at \$72 a share, he would revise terms of his own \$34-a-share cash offer for 36.8 percent of the company's stock.

"We are firmly committed to our objective of acquiring Unocal," Mr. Pickens said. "We will pursue that objective whether or not the Unocal offer is enjoined and whether or not Unocal actually

purchases shares pursuant to its exchange offer.

Mr. Pickens is the chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co. of Amarillo, Texas, and leads Mesa Partners II, an investment group that owns 13.6 percent of Unocal's stock. Its current offer for another 64 million shares would raise its stake to just over 50 percent.

Unocal said Tuesday that it would buy back 50 million shares of its stock with securities valued at \$72 a share and that Mr. Pickens and his partners would be excluded from the offer.

The Pickens group had accumulated its current holdings of 23.7 million shares of Unocal stock for \$1.1 billion, or an average of \$46.41 a share.

Unocal closed Wednesday at \$47.375 per share on the New York Stock Exchange, down \$1.875. It was trading early Thursday at \$47 per share.

The Pickens group filed a lawsuit Wednesday seeking to block Unocal's offer on the grounds that the company engaged in "fraudulent, deceptive and manipulative practices" in violation of federal securities laws.

It asks the court to enjoin Unocal from refusing to accept any shares tendered by the Pickens group and from completing the repurchase until the exclusion is lifted.

Mr. Pickens said Thursday that if the offer was not enjoined by April 30, the group intended "to tender our 23.7 million Unocal shares to Unocal's amended exchange offer in order to protect our investment in Unocal."

"The provision to exclude Mesa Partners II is still in force," said a Unocal spokesman, Barry Lane.

## Occidental Posts Rise In Profit

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — Occidental Petroleum Corp., of the United States, said Thursday that its earnings rose 8.5 percent in the first quarter of the year from a year earlier, but only because of a large tax credit.

The result was in line with earlier reports of weaker first-quarter earnings by several other large oil companies.

Occidental said profit rose to \$115.7 million, or 45 cents a share, from \$106.6 million, or 36 cents a share, a year earlier. But \$32.9 million of the profit represented tax credits. Without this profit would have declined by 22.3 percent.

Occidental, which is based in Los Angeles, said lower oil prices reduced its operating results from oil and natural gas production. But it reported an after-tax gain of \$66.5 million from the sale of petroleum interests in the North Sea and Colombia.

"Our results in Colombia are confirming initial expectations," said Dr. Armando Hammer, the chairman.

Also reporting results Thursday was Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), which said its profit fell 10 percent.

Cleveland-based Sohio said first-quarter earnings fell to \$343 million, or \$1.46 a share, from \$381 million, or \$1.54 a share, a year earlier. Sales rose 10.3 percent to \$3.2 billion from \$2.9 billion.

Lower petroleum prices and a continued squeeze on profit margins, along with a 34-percent increase in exploration expenses were the primary factors contributing to the decline, according to Alton W. Whitehouse, Sohio's chairman.

## \$378-Million Bailout Is Arranged for DAL

**Reuters**  
MAINZ, West Germany — The five West German shareholder banks of Deutsche Anlagen-Leasing GmbH, the troubled leasing concern, have agreed to cover losses of 1.18 billion Deutsche marks (\$378.2 million) on the company's 1983 accounts, DAL management board chairman, Hans Wiens, said Thursday.

He told a news conference a thorough revision of DAL's books has taken into account all possible risks on its leasing business and the company is on a sound footing for future business.

The banks had already covered losses of 224 million DM for DAL's 1982 accounts. DAL ran into heavy losses at the beginning of the 1980s, with the shareholder banks bringing in Mr. Wiens during 1983 to rescue the company and make a thorough revision of its books.

The main shareholder bank is Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale with a 30-percent stake. Other banks are Landesbank Rheinland Pfalz with 26.6 percent, Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale and Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale, each with 16.7 percent, and Dresdner Bank AG with 10 percent.

The bailout is also larger than the 900 million DM put up by a consortium of German banks in late 1983 to rescue the private banker Schroeder, Münchener, Hengst und Co.

The combined losses of 1.4 billion DM for 1982 and 1983 at DAL are less than the bankers' forecast of 1.9 billion DM.

Allied Corp. said its engineering-plastics group received an exclusive license to use the technology of Unifika Ltd., Osaka, Japan, to produce and market biaxially oriented nylon film in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

British Aerospace has signed a memorandum of understanding with China Aviation Supplies Corp. for the purchase of 10 BAe-146 Series 100 airliners seating 86 passengers.

Chesapeake Corp. reached a \$214-million agreement with Philip Morris Inc. to acquire two paper manufacturers, Wisconsin Tissue Mills Inc. and Plaisirwell Paper Co.

China Airlines, Taiwan's state-owned carrier, and Hong Kong-based Cathay Pacific Airways have signed a new five-year accord over the route between Hong Kong and Taipei.

Daewoo Motor Co.'s workers ended a nine-day strike at the South Korean company's vehicle assembly plant after they agreed to a 16-percent wage increase. More than 2,000 workers had struck.

De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. predicted increases in sales of rough diamonds if the world economy continues to grow. The annual report said buyers were interested in a wider range of stones and business increased in the larger sizes in this year's London sales.

Eastman Kodak Co. said it and ICN Pharmaceuticals Inc. have formed a "joint research institute" to investigate new biomedical compounds aimed at stopping the spread of viral infections and slowing the aging process.

## Storer Accepts Buyout Offer

**United Press International**  
MIAMI — Storer Communications Inc. accepted Thursday a new offer of a leveraged buyout from a New York investment company, an action designed to thwart a takeover threat by dissident shareholders who would liquidate the money-losing company.

Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. made an improved offer of a three-part plan that offers shareholders \$100 a share, plus some equity in the new company, Storer said. It would give shareholders \$75 a share in cash and \$25 in preferred stock, plus warrants.

A dissident stockholder group headed by Coniston Partners of New York hopes to oust Storer's management and liquidate the company.

## IBM Unit Is Lead Tenant Of Hongkong Land Project

**By Dinah Lee**  
*International Herald Tribune*

HONG KONG — IBM World Trade Corp. (HK) has rented about 10 percent of Exchange Square, the Hong Kong city center complex developed by Hongkong Land Co.

The signing Thursday of the lease with the unit of International Business Machines Corp. of the United States brings the total occupancy of the building to 32 percent, and ended a year of negotiations, Hongkong Land's managing director, David Davies, said.

IBM will be the lead tenant in the building — which has cost Hongkong Land 8.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.1 billion) to complete.

Mr. Davies inherited the project, which is also to house the Stock Exchange, when he was chosen to

nurse the ailing property company back to health.

"You cannot believe how good it feels to sign a lease like that," said Mr. Davies.

Other tenants include Citicorp of the United States, Schroders Asia Ltd., and Credit Agricole, the French cooperative bank.

Hongkong Land claims the Exchange Square project has produced one of the world's most technically advanced buildings.

The project has set the pace for the local property market. In Hong Kong, property accounts for more than a third of the weighting on the local Hang Seng index.

Mr. Davies said Hongkong Land has leased as much top-grade property from January through April this year as the annual average for the entire market in the last four years.

**HACHETTE**  
Jean-Luc Logez, Chairman of the Board of Hachette S.A., parent company of the largest French communications group, announced the following results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1984.

1. The parent company's after tax profits excluding extraordinary gains increased from F.Fr. 115 million (1983) to F.Fr. 127 million (1984).

In addition, after tax extraordinary gains amounted to F.Fr. 33 million vs. 135 million for the preceding year. Consequently, total after tax profits amounted to F.Fr. 180 million in 1984 vs. F.Fr. 250 million in 1983. The high figure of 1983 is explained by the fact that capital gains were exceptionally important due to the sale of certain subsidiaries during 1983.

2. After tax consolidated earnings for the Group (not yet audited) excluding extraordinary gains will amount to approximately F.Fr. 202 million vs. F.Fr. 187 million a year ago. After tax extraordinary gains for the year will be in the range of F.Fr. 62 million vs. F.Fr. 142 million for the preceding year. As a result, total 1984 earnings for the Group will amount to F.Fr. 264 million vs. F.Fr. 329 million in 1983.

3. The dividend of Hachette S.A. to be approved by the new Shareholders Meeting should amount to F.Fr. 18.50 per share vs. F.Fr. 16.50 for the preceding year.

## Orient Holdings Ltd. Says Profit Up 37%

**Reuters**  
HONG KONG — Orient Overseas Holdings Ltd. said Thursday that 1984 profit rose 37 percent to 167.3 million Hong Kong dollars (\$21.56 million) from 122.8 million dollars in the previous year.

The company said it had extraordinary losses of 687 million dollars from provisions for losses on ship disposals, diminution in value of vessels and deferred taxes resulting from changes in the British taxation system.

## Poland Nurtures a Few Private Firms

(Continued from Page 13)

worker morale is a provision that now permits managers in certain state factories to be elected by workers.

In Poland, it is the Polonia companies that are serving as a stimulus if only by providing something of a control group against which productivity can be measured.

"Just like the black market serves to tell us what the real value of things are, so the Polonia firms help establish the real value of work in a setting where wages, expenditures and production norms are all centrally planned," said a Polish economist.

Some political opponents of the idea have pointed to the operations of some investors, who brought in almost no money and then shut down operations after taking advantage of the tax holiday only to start another undercapitalized enterprise.

The experiment is not fully conclusive, although there is a general belief among many workers that wages in the Polonia companies are considerably higher, that work conditions can be better and opportunities for advancement can be greater.

Managers of state enterprises now often explain declining production by saying that their employees are being drawn away to the Polonia firms.

"That is nonsense," said Andrzej Czerwinski, the manager of Plastom, noting that the Polonia companies probably employed no more than 100,000 people. But he said that behavioral changes apparently were being forged by some of the Polonia companies.

"You can see the difference in our bathrooms," Mr. Czerwinski said. "All over Poland, in the state factories, the bathrooms are filthy; few people have pride in their work place, while here, because real work has real value, the bathrooms are kept clean."

The biggest difference in the work, said the Austrian-trained

manager, was the linkage of salary levels to productivity.

"It is true that our average entry-level worker gets about 50 percent more than his counterpart in a state enterprise, but I would say that he has to work more than 50 percent harder," said the manager. "We have a number of people who come and leave very soon, making it clear they prefer to do less and receive less, and we have even more who dismiss because they cannot work up to standard."

"Our biggest problem," he went on, "is finding managers attuned to making quick, independent decisions. Here people are trained to think vertically, rather than horizontally. They learn early that you are less likely to get in trouble for saying no than saying yes."

Despite such problems, Plas-

tom's owners in Frankfurt have already recouped their \$150,000 cash investment.

"Their idea was to exploit Polish know-how and engineering talent," Mr. Czerwinski said during a tour of the plant. "So far most of our production has been for the Eastern bloc. This part has been easy because we essentially have a monopoly and can sell everything we produce and have the backing of the government, which needs our production."

"Meanwhile we distribute most of our ruble and zloty earnings to our workers in the form of bonuses and incentives and we are now using the staff to develop a line of fairly sophisticated equipment for export to the West," he said. "The real test of our efforts will come when we face real competition."

## Usinor Posts Loss in 1984

**Reuters**  
PARIS — Usinor, France's largest state-owned steel group, reported on Thursday a loss of 7.59 billion francs (\$790 million) in 1984, more than half of the loss in a major restructuring plan.

The company reported a loss of 5.34 billion francs in 1983. Usinor had 4.1 billion francs in exceptional charges for the restructuring in 1984 compared with only 636 million francs in 1983.

Net loss excluding exceptional items in 1984 fell to 3.7 billion francs from 4.7 billion in 1983, while group volume rose 19 percent to 38.7 billion francs in the same period.

## Summary Financial Statement as of December 31, 1984

(In million of Lux. Francs)		
Assets	Balance sheet	Liabilities
Liquid Assets		
— Cash, Balances on Postal Cheque		
Account and with Central Banks	6.740	
— Balances with Banks at sight (incl. those maturing within one month)	108.897	
Balances with Banks for agreed periods of more than one month	124.769	
Bills discounted	14.748	
Other Advances	127.368	
Securities	69.315	
Miscellaneous	7.605	
Fixed Assets	4.088	
	463.528	
Liabilities to Banks at sight (incl. those maturing within one month)		211.573
Liabilities to Banks for agreed periods of more than one month		147.642
Current Accounts and Deposits — Current Accounts (incl. deposits maturing within one month)		35.930
— Deposits (agreed periods of more than one month)		30.947
Miscellaneous		7.111
Subordinated Loan		3.180
Capital and Reserves		12.075
Provisions for Contingencies and Depreciation		15.069
Balance brought forward		1
		463.528

## Profit and Loss Account

Expenditure	Revenue
Interest and Commissions	22.634
General Expenses	560
Provisions for Contingencies	5.068
Depreciation	10
Other Expenses	59
	28.331
Interest and Commissions	23.176
Other Income	4.723
Release of Provisions for Contingencies and Depreciation	432
	28.331

The itemized Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account will be published in the "Memorial - Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et Associations du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg". For your copy of the Annual Report in English, German and French please contact: Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Dresdner Bank AG - Dresdner Bank International - 26, rue du Marché-aux-Herbes, P.O. Box 355, L-2013 Luxembourg, Telephone 47 601, Telex 2558 DRINT LU (all departments), Telephone 42 816, Telex 2302 DRIFX LU (Euromoney/Foreign Exchange/Precious Metals/Securities); Cable: Bankcompagnie Luxembourg.

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Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Dresdner Bank AG  
Dresdner Bank International

## 'DIY' Chip Sales Seen Rising

(Continued from Page 13)

a desk-top calendar. An engineer can design the chip on the personal computer, using so-called computer-aided engineering programs available from other vendors. Then, the Altera software changes that design into instructions for encoding the chip. A blank chip is put into the programmer and emerges programmed 15 seconds later.

The customer-definable chips are still small and relatively unsophisticated, containing the equivalent of a few hundred logic elements. In contrast, a powerful microprocessor has thousands of logic elements. If more sophisticated

ed customized chips are needed, so-called semi-custom chips, using gate arrays, can be used. These chips are partly premanufactured and then customized in the final manufacturing steps in the factory. The wait for such chips can still be several weeks.

Laserpath Inc., a start-up company in San Jose, California, is trying to apply a variation of the fuse-blowing idea to more complex chips. The company's system, still under development, would use thousands of brief pulses from a high-powered laser to cut away all but the desired circuits. The aim is to give customers a chip in 24 hours.

Announcement by a South African organization

## A MODEL IN MINING

Mr. R.A. Plumbridge, Chairman of Gold Fields of South Africa Limited, talks to David Carte, Editor of the "Sunday Times Business Times".



Mr. R.A. Plumbridge  
Chairman  
Gold Fields of South Africa Limited

Gold Fields of South Africa, a front ranker among mining houses in South Africa, is descended from a company launched by Cecil John Rhodes nearly one hundred years ago, of which it became independent in 1971.

Its associate companies include three of the richest gold mines in the world. Within the group as a whole, earnings amount to some US\$1.3 billion annually. In 1984 Gold Fields accounted for 139 tons of gold—more than 12% of the free world's new production—as well as significant quantities of coal and base metals. On the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE), Gold Fields and its administered companies were collectively valued at US\$4.35 billion.

Under Gold Fields administration are the celebrated Driefontein and Kloof operations, both of which have prospects of continued high yields at relatively low cost over a long life. Driefontein Consolidated's two divisions last year produced 73 tons of gold; at US\$2.67 billion, Driefontein's market capitalisation makes it the second largest company on the JSE. Other important gold mines in the Gold Fields group are Deelkraal, Doorn-

fontein, Libanon and Venterspost. Main investment companies in the group are New Wits, Selected Mining and Vogelstruabul; limited strategic investments outside mining include stakes in Commercial Union, the group's short term insurer, and in Standard Bank Investment Corporation.

Shareholders in Gold Fields of South Africa have realised an average all-in return of their investments of 30% per annum in the past five years. Consolidated Gold Fields of London has the largest single holding of 48% in the South African company which, however, enjoys autonomy in management and is entirely responsible for its own funding.

Gold Fields of South Africa is distinct from other mining houses in South Africa in having largely resisted the urge to diversify out of mining into other industry and finance. No less than 91% of group income is from mining—82% from gold and 9% from other metals and coal. Its position is a matter of deliberate policy, says Chairman Robin Plumbridge. "We have analysed the South African mining industry and taken the view that it will remain competitive in world commodity markets as a supplier of quality products on a basis of reliability, thanks to the country's excellent infrastructure. Gold Fields means to continue playing a major role in that success story by wholehearted commitment to a business in which we are acknowledged experts, both technically and managerially."

Mr. Plumbridge is cautiously bullish on gold. In the belief that it still has important financial and industrial use, he argues that large US budget and balance of trade deficits, together with currency fluctuations and the world's unresolved debt problems, will underpin gold's hedging role; meanwhile, at lower dollar prices, industrial demand has tended to provide a floor price for the metal.

Gold Fields, whose corporate antecedents were instrumental in discovering the fabulously rich gold reefs of the West Witwatersrand in the early 1930s, retains a large proportion of profits for exploration.

Besides investigating gold prospects south of the existing Kloof mine, it is exploring the feasibility of mining platinum in the northern Transvaal as well as several promising coal deposits.

Recent acquisitions bear out the group's policy of diversifying its mining interests. The 90% interest in Clydesdale Collieries broadens a coal base so far represented only by Apex Mines; an increased stake in O'okiep Copper brought with it the management contract previously held by Newmont Mining. Gold Fields has a 55.4% share in the Black Mountain lead/zinc/copper mine and has the right of first refusal on Phelps Dodge's sale of its 44.6% share.

"We will mine anything that is economic," declares Mr. Plumbridge, who is unpersuaded by the avant garde thesis that the world has entered an age of low growth in demand for commodities: "There may be shrinking per capita consumption of metals in the industrialised world, but the size of the industrialised world is increasing."

Gold Fields is an equal opportunity employer as far as South African legislation permits it to be. Through the Chamber of Mines the group has thrown its corporate weight behind efforts to abolish the last vestiges of job reservation. Its own remuneration practice is based on the principle of equal pay for equal work done, rather than on minimum wages which, in Mr. Plumbridge's view, would tend to aggravate unemployment in a sub-continent characterised as it is by grinding poverty. "Starting wages must be market-related. The priority is to get a person employed; once he is on the ladder he can start to climb by improving his own productivity through our training schemes."

Rapid advances in technology and all-round productivity notwithstanding, South Africa's mines remain labour-intensive. Of 700,000 jobs provided by the industry as a whole to workers from six countries, Gold Fields accounts for some 82,000; of the total yearly wage bill of US\$1.8 billion, the Gold Fields group's share is some US\$232 million.

**GOLD FIELDS**  
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED







# Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

April 25

Symbol	Price	Change	Symbol	Price	Change
AA	10.12	+	IBM	100.00	+
AB	10.12	+	INTL	100.00	+
AC	10.12	+	JP	100.00	+
AD	10.12	+	MS	100.00	+
AE	10.12	+	PR	100.00	+
AF	10.12	+	ST	100.00	+
AG	10.12	+	TE	100.00	+
AH	10.12	+	TR	100.00	+
AI	10.12	+	UN	100.00	+
AJ	10.12	+	VA	100.00	+
AK	10.12	+	WU	100.00	+
AL	10.12	+	XY	100.00	+
AM	10.12	+	ZZ	100.00	+
AN	10.12	+			
AO	10.12	+			
AP	10.12	+			
AQ	10.12	+			
AR	10.12	+			
AS	10.12	+			
AT	10.12	+			
AV	10.12	+			
AW	10.12	+			
AX	10.12	+			
AY	10.12	+			
AZ	10.12	+			

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AF	10.12	+	ST	100.00	+
AG	10.12	+	TE	100.00	+
AH	10.12	+	TR	100.00	+
AI	10.12	+	UN	100.00	+
AJ	10.12	+	VA	100.00	+
AK	10.12	+	WU	100.00	+
AL	10.12	+	XY	100.00	+
AM	10.12	+	ZZ	100.00	+
AN	10.12	+			
AO	10.12	+			
AP	10.12	+			
AQ	10.12	+			
AR	10.12	+			
AS	10.12	+			
AT	10.12	+			
AV	10.12	+			
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AX	10.12	+			
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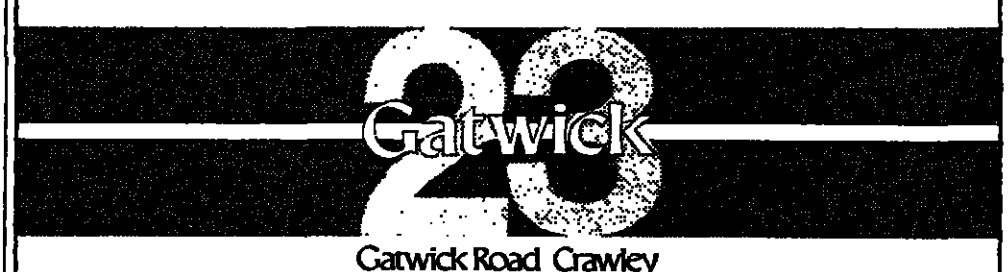
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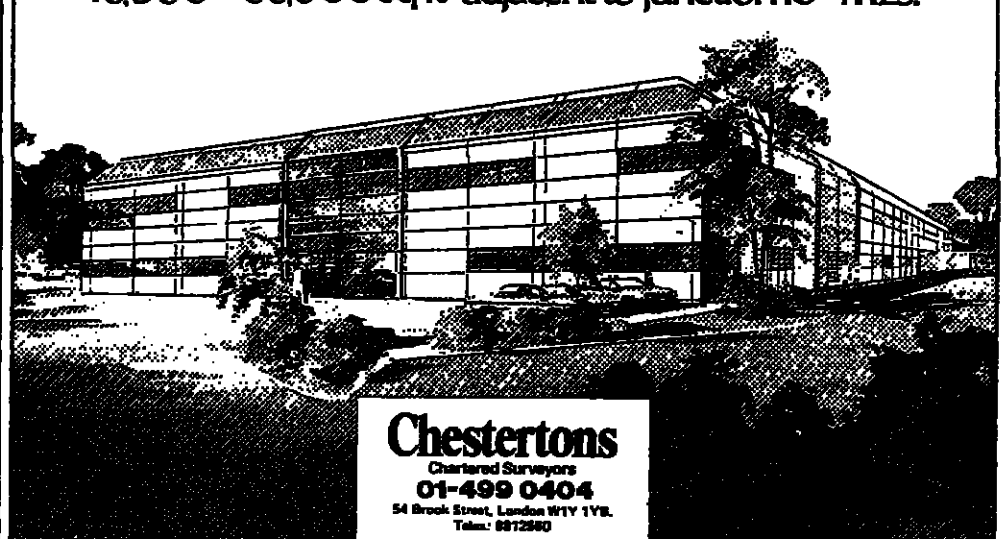
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